

MOUTRIE'S
FOR
VICTOR
RECORDS



The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

September 7, 1923, Temperature 78. Barometer 29.70 Rainfall 0.00 inch. Humidity 9. September 7, 1922 Temperature 77.

THE DOLLAR.
To-day's closing rate 2/3 5/16.
To-day's opening rate 2/3 5/16.



ALAN ROSS & CO.
(CHINA) LTD.
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No. 18,975.

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HONGKONG, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1923.

日七廿月七年癸亥歲年二十國民華中

PRICE, \$3.00 Per Month.

Made for each other

Victor records are made for the Victrola, and the Victrola is made to reproduce Victor records. Only through this combination will you obtain what the artist intended you to have when he approved his record, as played on the Victrola.

Come in and find out how much pleasure music can give you. We will gladly play your favorite music for you.

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Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailors

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St. George's Building, Ice House Street.
(Next door Café Wiseman.)

MAH-JONG!

The Game which has become the rage of the whole world.

Take a set home today and you will quickly become an enthusiastic exponent.

We have the best selection in South China.

SWATOW LACE COMPANY.

No. 17A, Queen's Road, Central.
Manufacturers of
SILK EMBROIDERIES, SWATOW DRAWN WORK, LACES, etc., etc.
Phone C. 1468. (Hung On Furniture Store).

ECONOMY IN COAL.

Fuchien Lump Coal stands for economy in coal prices. All lump coals have a large percentage of dust which are actually waste. The dust in Fuchien Lump burns into Japan as well as they are cut into lumps. Fuchien Lump coal burns gradually and is therefore a decided economy.

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Coal Merchants & Contractors 57, Queen's Road Central. Tel. Central 378. Cable address: Hing Ip.
We stock in our godown 11 grades of other Fuchien Coal.

DONNELLY & WHYTE.

WINE MERCHANTS. Tel. Cen. 638.

When someone tells us "I'll come back"

HE USUALLY DOES

(without comments)

J. ULLMANN & CO.
34, Queen's Road Central.

CALAMITY IN JAPAN.

NEWS MORE REASSURING.

DAMAGE LESS EXTENSIVE THAN THOUGHT.

DEATH OF MR. HAIGH.

Terrible as the calamity in Japan is, relations and friends of the victims can glean some comfort from to-day's messages which indicate that the loss in Tokyo at any rate, of life and property is not so extensive as at first thought. It is also some comfort to learn that the figures for the foreign death-roll of Yokohama remain at 70. The Naval Secretary has received no further news from H.M.S. "Despatch," which indicates that her commander is gathering confirmed details before communicating. As the names of those killed at the American Consulate-General in Yokohama only number three, it is to be hoped that those mentioned in a previous message have escaped.

H.M.S. "Ambrose," the Naval Secretary stated has taken on board flour and other supplies and will leave for Japan as soon as orders are received from the Commander in Chief.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

LONDON, September 6.

The Lord Mayor's Earthquake Fund has now reached £30,000.

AMERICAN HELP.

NEW YORK, September 6.

The local Japanese Relief Fund already totals over one million dollars, including \$100,000 each from Mr. Rockefeller Junior and The Spelman Rockefeller Foundation. The Silk Association raised \$150,000 in half an hour yesterday. Many commercial houses have given clothing, food and timber. The committee has adopted the slogan "Minutes mean lives."

FRANCE TO MOURN.

PARIS, September 6.

The Government has ordered flags to be flown at half mast on public buildings throughout the country to-morrow. It is requested that all theatres, cinemas, etcetera, will close as a sign of mourning for the disaster in Japan.

BRITISH CONSUL'S REPORT.

LONDON, September 6.

The British Consul at Kobe reports to the Foreign Office that damage to business in the official districts in Tokyo is not so extensive as believed. The British Consulate as well as the Embassy are apparently saved. The War Office Admiralty and Department of Justice are intact.

Four hundred British refugees from Yokohama have arrived in Kobe. It is confirmed that Mr. W. Haigh, British Vice Consul at Yokohama was killed. The districts of Osaka and Kobe were not damaged by the earthquake. The British Naval Officer at Yokohama says that the whole of Yokohama and two thirds of Tokyo were destroyed. Seventy foreigners were killed in Yokohama; none in Tokyo.

MR. HAWKES KILLED.

A Reuter message from Melbourne states that Mr. Hawkes, father of the Davis Cup tennis player, was killed at Yokohama in the recent disaster. Mrs. Hawkes is safe.

A San Francisco message states that arrangements are being hastened to ship practically the entire Californian rice crop to Japan.

TOKYO'S HEAVY LOSSES.

A wireless message from Iwaki, in Harano-machi, Fukushima-ken, Japan, announces that 30,000 people were killed in Tokyo, 100,000 injured and 350,000 rendered homeless.

The Japanese chargé d'affaires in Belgium, called at the Foreign Ministry in Brussels and thanked the Belgian Government for the sympathy shown to Japan. He laid special stress on the sympathy evinced in the immediate starting of public subscriptions for the benefit of the victims.

A Simla dispatch announces that Earl Reading, the Viceroy, has decided to open an Indian Relief Fund for Japan. He has donated 5,000 rupees himself.

JAPAN IS GRATEFUL.

LONDON, September 6.

The Japanese Ambassador writes to the Press, expressing profound gratitude at the many expressions of sympathy received and the sympathetic attitude of the Press. He extended heartfelt thanks on behalf of his sorrowing countrymen and said "Even in these dark hours there is some consolation in the news of the nation uniting to face with courage and determination not only the difficulties of the present, but the task of future reconstruction."

SHIP'S OFFICER'S ACCOUNT.

OSAKA, September 6.

According to a ship's officer on the "London Maru," the vessel was about to sail from Yokohama when the first shock was felt. In a few minutes a peaceful town was changed into hell. The "London Maru" did all possible to save the living. Especially terrible were the explosions of oil tanks, which made one think the earth itself had cracked.

The "London Maru" has 340 refugees on board from Yokohama.

ASSOCIATED PRESS MESSAGE.

OSAKA, September 6.

An intercepted wireless message, sent by the Associated Press, correspondent in Tokyo, dated Wednesday noon, reads: "Estimated two hundred foreigners lost their lives at Yokohama, but names not obtainable. Yokohama is a charnel house. An arrival from there says the stench of bodies is unbearable. The canals are filled with dead bodies of those who were driven thither and to the water front by the first large number of foreigners were caught in Min Street, doing Saturday shopping. The earthquake left great gaps in the pavement. Americans and British are gathering the bodies of foreigners for burial at sea. The remnants of the Chinese population are gathered under the bluff without food or shelter. As far as is known only one American is dead in Tokyo—Mr. W. T. Blume, of the General Electric Company, who was killed when the factory collapsed. The Americans killed at Yokohama include Mr. McDonald of the Grand Hotel and Mrs. Root and son, who were new arrivals, and Mr. Kirjassoff, the American Consul.

SOME GALLANT DEEDS.

NAGASAKI, September 6.

Instances of heroism are related in connection with the calamity at Yokohama, where Japanese, unhesitatingly refused to leave their foreign mistresses and babies, preferring to die together rather than flee. Japanese cooks, chauffeurs, and others heroically toiled in rescue work, risking their own lives. One coolie stood in the path of the flames and helped the women and children to escape while he himself was fumigated. Reuter's telegrams, reporting the overwhelming sympathies of Great Britain, the United States, France, Italy and all others on behalf of Japan, have been read by Japanese with sincerest gratitude.

Two of the wealthiest families in Japan, Mitsui and Mitsubishi have offered five million yen each for relief, according to an Osaka telegram. The principal banks in Tokyo, are reopening.

The Bank of Japan is practically safe. The Mitsui Bank vault is safe; all books and important papers being saved. The Mitsui Bishi, Taiwan, and Chosen Banks and the Industrial Bank of Japan are all safe. The Yokohama Specie Bank is also reported. [This message obviously refers to the banks in Tokyo.]

HOSPITALS DESTROYED.

An intercepted wireless from Reuter's Tokyo office reads: Yokohama is washed out. Mr. Kirjassoff and wife are dead. Can get no communication so far with Osaka or Nagoya. The deaths and casualties in Tokyo are probably 50,000. A number of hospitals, including St. Luke's International Hospital, were destroyed. There were no casualties at the latter.

An intercepted wireless says the American Ambassador and entire Embassy staff are safe with the exception of Major and Mrs. Crane, whose fate is not yet known. Consul Kirjassoff and family and Miss Doris Babbitt are reported killed. The message was signed Woods and addressed to the Secretary of State, Washington.

EMBASSY STAFF SAFE?

NAGASAKI, September 7.

A message from Mr. Russell Kennedy the General Manager of Kokusai News Agency in Tokyo, brought in by a refugee, states that the British Embassy personnel is safe.

A DIFFERENT STORY.

SHANGHAI, September 7.

A wireless from H.M.S. "Despatch" gives the following casualties at the British Embassy in Tokyo: Mr. Horne, Commercial Attaché, and Mr. Waddell, accountant, killed. Messrs. Ashwith and Warton missing but believed safe.

Mr. W. Haigh, Vice-Consul, Yokohama, and Mr. Lees, Shipping Clerk, killed. Mrs. King, wife of Surgeon-Commander King of the Naval Hospital (Yokohama), killed. The remainder with their families are safe.

It is officially stated that the Swiss Minister and members of the Legation Staff are safe. The German Consul-General, Herr Thiel, and family are reported safe.

MORATORIUM DECLARED.

OSAKA, September 7.

A moratorium of 30 days has been declared for payments falling due between September 1 and 30. The moratorium is not applicable outside the zone of disaster.

Profiteering in essential commodities is liable to three years' imprisonment or ¥3,000 penalty. The spread of rumours tending to encourage rioting and damage to life and property or to disturb peace and order is liable to ten years' imprisonment or a penalty of ¥3,000. The moratorium, prohibition of profiteering and prohibition of false rumours are issued in the form of emergency Imperial Edicts.

ITEMS FROM MANY QUARTERS.

A message from Rome states the Italian Ambassador to Japan, who was reported missing is safe.

A Shanghai wireless message from Yokohama confirms the previous report that seventy foreigners were killed at Yokohama, three at Hakone but none at Tokyo.

Messrs. Lane, Crawford Ltd., have sent us the following:

We have this morning received a cable from Lane, Crawford & Co., Kobe, giving us news of Lane, Crawford & Co., of Yokohama. The telegram reads as follows:—

Mckinnell dead Johnson on "Dongola." Both these gentlemen were Managing Directors of Lane, Crawford & Co., of Yokohama. The cable does not say anything regarding the staff (which, by the way is small) of the building. Although bearing the same name we should like to point out that we have no financial connection in any way with the Yokohama firm.

The Admiralty Line has received a telegram from Kobe, stating staff is safe. Miss Varley, a passenger by the "President Jefferson," who landed at Kobe on August 31 to proceed overland to Tokyo, has not been heard of. Miss Varley was one of a party that landed at Kobe. It is, therefore, to be resumed the others are known to be safe.

The "President Grant" sailed for Kobe via Shanghai this morning with 60 tons of frozen beef and other supplies for the refugees in Japan.

The Japanese Consul-General last night cabled to the Tokyo Foreign Office a report of the resolution moved by H.E. the Governor and passed by the Legislative Council at yesterday's meeting, expressing sympathy with the Japanese Nation and approving the grant of \$250,000 for the relief of distress in Japan.

The American Consul-General, Mr. W. H. Gale, is in receipt of a cable from Mr. E. R. Dickover, Consul in Kobe, which reads:

"Thank you for remittance, which will be put into the International Relief Fund. Am co-operating with other Consuls in administering relief. We already have about 2,000 foreign refugees in Kobe and more are coming. We need all the assistance which you can render."

Reporting the disaster, the N. C. Daily News said: "Many foreign residents of Shanghai were spending their holidays at Hakone and Miyazaki; among those at the latter resort being Mr. and Mrs. John Francis, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Wilkinson and Mr. and Mrs. P. Crighton and their families, Mrs. H. Royall, Mrs. H. H. Read and Mrs. Mombert."

Mr. King, agent here for the Dunlop Rubber Co., has received a telegram stating that the staff of the company in Japan is safe. The mills at Wakanohama, near Kobe, are working as usual.

Autumn Fashions



Flannel Suits in light, medium or dark Grey or medium Grey with Stripes.

A most useful suit for 'tween season.

Tailored to individual measure.

\$55.00

TAILORING DEPT.

MACKINTOSH

Men's Wear Specialists.
Alexandra Building, Des Voeux Road.

Have you noticed how the cockroaches are increasing again? That is because you are not using

FLETCHER'S BEETLE VIRUS.

You can keep your house clear of these pests, if you apply the virus occasionally. And remember the Sole Distributors are

Tel. C. 345. FLETCHER & CO., LTD. Tel. C. 345.

THE PHARMACY.

IMPROVE YOUR COOKING

with

Enamelled

and

Aluminium

COOKING UTENSILS.

OBTAINABLE AT

THE WING ON CO., LTD.,

HONGKONG.

DOWS PORTS.

DOWS ONE CROWN
" INVALID
" HUNTING

DOWS ARMADALE
" 1808
" 1804

CALOBBOK, MACGREGOR & CO., LTD.,
15, Queen's Road Central. Tel. Central 75.

FOOK WENG & Co., Just Opened!

EXPORTER OF

Swatow Drawn-thread Work and Canton Embroidery in finest Quality of silk and linen.

Dressing in Ivory, Brass, Pewter, Cloisonné and Lacquer.

Mandarin Costumes and Shawls are our most popular stocks.

All goods Fresh and Moderate in price.

No. 13 Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

SWATOW TRADING CO.

Tel. Central 3303. 6, Hongkong Hotel Building

MANUFACTURERS

of Handmade Chinese Linen Drawn-work and Embroideries

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF SILK GOODS.

Mandarin Costumes of Various Design and Pewter-ware.

MEE WAH KNITTING & DYEING CO.

General Knitter & Dyer.

Manufacturers of Woollen Hosiery, Jerseys, Sweaters & all kinds of Underwear.

No. 5-12, Crossway Bay. Telephone Central 1801.

Manager: YKUNG FORWAN.

We are manufacturers of
Felt Hats, Straw Hats,
Linen Hats, Topcoats, etc.



Manufactured in
HONGKONG
by the

NAM YUET HAT FACTORY

25-26, Shaukiwan Road.

THE YUEN WO STORE

Harbour Repairs.

Engineering & Building Contractors, General Repairs & Shipchandlers

Office No. 25, Tung Man Street, Phone Central 3301.

Workshop, Canton Road, Kowloon, Phone Kowloon 721.

Prop. T. I. LEUNG. Manager K. G. LEUNG.

INTIMATIONS.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of fifty cents (50 cents) per share has been declared for the half year ending 30th June, 1923.

Such interim dividend will be payable on and after TUESDAY, the 18th September at the office of the Company, where shareholders are requested to apply for warrants.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be closed from the 7th September, 1923 until the 18th September, 1923 (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

SHIEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 29th August, 1923.

"RUGGER."

A MEETING will be held in the HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB Pavilion on TUESDAY, September 11th 1923, at 5.15 p.m. All persons interested in Rugby Football are requested to be present.

Hongkong, 6th September, 1923.

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE THIRD YEARLY DRAWING of 20 Debentures (1920 issue—\$500 each) of the HONGKONG CLUB, Payable on SATURDAY, the 29th September, 1923, will be held in the Club House at 11 o'clock, A.M., on SATURDAY, the 8th September, 1923.

Bearers of Debentures are invited to attend the Drawing.

By Order,

A. H. ABBAS, Secretary.

Hongkong, 29th August, 1923.

NEWS FROM THE OLD COUNTRY.

Send 10/- and we will send you regularly every week for 12 weeks a copy of the British Weekly News, which is a paper of 400 British Weekly News, etc., etc. Hundreds of papers on one title. Send 10/- and we will send you a copy of the British Weekly News, etc., etc. Hundreds of papers on one title. Send 10/- and we will send you a copy of the British Weekly News, etc., etc. Hundreds of papers on one title.

RATTAN GOODS.

THE two undermentioned guilds beg to announce that the prices hitherto charged have remained the same for years. Owing to the increased cost of living all manufacturers, stores and workmen are reluctantly compelled to raise their prices. At a meeting of employers and employees it was unanimously agreed that prices of goods be increased by ten per cent. and that workmen's wages be raised by seventeen per cent. This was ratified by the delegates appointed to the meeting.

THE WING HING TONG (Garden Masters' Guild).

THE O'KWEI GENERAL GUILD (Manufacturers' Masters' & Workmen's Guild).

Hongkong, August 28, 1923.

OPERA SONG BURLESQUE AND MYSTERY AT KOWLEON CRICKET CLUB.

SATURDAY NIGHT at 9.15.

Proceeds in aid of Japan Disaster Fund.

LEE KEE

ESTABLISHED 1896

BATHS & BATH-ROOM ACCESSORIES.

Estimates furnished free of charge.

Office 21, Wellington St.

WANT ADVERTISEMENTS

25 WORDS 3 INSERTIONS.

\$1. PREPAID.

Every additional word 4 Cents for 3 insertions.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Second-hand Sewing Machine, Singer preferred. Foot machine without accessories. Reply Box No. 1447, c/o "China Mail."

STENO-TYPIST.—French lady stenotypist is willing to undertake extra work. Reply Box No. 1446, c/o "China Mail."

FRENCH LESSONS.—Experienced lady teacher is willing to take a few more pupils. Reply Box No. 1445, c/o "China Mail."

TO LET.

TO LET.—One large Office Room. Apply:—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON

15, Morrison Hill Road.

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the business of the Enterprise Shipping Co., has this day been transferred to Mr. J. M. GUTIERREZ, JR. All accounts against the above named Company to be presented to Mr. J. M. GUTIERREZ, JR. before the 30th September, 1923.

J. M. GUTIERREZ, JR., D. A. CALDWELL, LAM TONG.

Hongkong, 5th September, 1923.

NOTICE.

I have this day taken over the business of the Enterprise Shipping Co. of 16, Des Voeux Road, Central. All accounts against the S.S. "SUN ON" must be presented to me not later than the 30th September, 1923.

J. M. GUTIERREZ, JR.

Hongkong, 5th September, 1923.

NOTICE.

THE THIRD AQUATIC MEETING of the Lusitano Recreation Club will be held on SATURDAY, 8th inst., at the V.R.C. Bath (by courtesy of the Committee) commencing at 2 p.m. sharp.

M. F. BAPTISTA, Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 5th September, 1923.

SWAY HOUSE HAT MAKER.

No. 16, Wyndham Street.

WHY BUY FOREIGN MADE SUITCASES.

When we sell Shanghai Manufactured Suitcases?

They are Cheaper and More Durable.

CHAO CHEUNG TRUNK CO. (Opposite Yaumati Ferry, Praya)



Use Cuticura And Watch Your Skin Improve

Nothing better to cleanse and purify the skin and to keep it free from pimples and blackheads than Cuticura Soap for every-day toilet use. Assisted with Cuticura Ointment when necessary. Cuticura Talcum is also ideal for the skin.

MAIL WEEK NEWS.

ITEMS FROM FAR AND NEAR.

John Henry Savage, marine fireman, was executed at Edinburgh for the murder of Mrs. Jimena Grierson in a house at Leith.

London's new public golf course at Richmond Park was opened for play and a large number of golfers took advantage of the facility.

A third folio Shakespeare, printed in 1664, from the library at Arundel Castle, the Sussex seat of the Duke of Norfolk, was sold for £290 at Sotheby's.

At a meeting of the Nottingham Corporation it was decided to allocate £51,500 from the profits of the gas, tramways, and electricity departments in relief of rates.

Three days' torrential rain has resulted in the flooding of the low-lying districts of the States of Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas, 3,000 people having been rendered homeless at Arkansas City.

While the children were assembling for school at Kidlington, near Oxford, the schoolmistress, Mrs. Macarthy, fell dead in the porch.

Emigrants numbering 15,000 have left Scotland for Canada and the United States since January, according to consular estimates in Glasgow.

The barking of his sheep-dog led to the discovery of the body of Frederick Stark, 65, a bailiff, drowned in a pond in Crowcombe Park, Somersetshire.

Said to have been married at 14, Mary Elizabeth Millerick, 32, was at Brighton committed for trial on two charges of bigamy. She has six children.

Major-General T. O. Marsden, who has returned from Constantinople, where he was General Officer Commanding the British troops, has taken up his appointment as General Officer in Command of the 53rd Welsh Territorial Division, in succession to Major-General Sir A. A. Montgomery, who has assumed command of the 1st Division at Aldershot.

Estimates effecting a saving of 1s. 2d. in the rates were approved by the Nottingham City Council, which a month ago rejected estimates showing a reduction of 6d. in the £.

Four 16 years-old band boys, Henry Jefferies, Frederick Jordan, John Barlow, and Thomas Marcroft, were at Aldershot sent for trial on charges of breaking into the garison cinema and stealing chocolates, chewing gum, and cigarettes valued at £10.10s.

Mr. Sidney Humphris, aged 21, the son of a Thame, Oxfordshire, draper, was found unconscious at Chilworth, Tarr, on the Oxford main road, and died a few hours later. He had been riding a motorcycle, of which the front tyre burst.

At the annual speech day at Merchant Taylors' School it was stated that three members of the Government are old Merchant Taylors boys—Viscount Cave, the Lord Chancellor; Sir William Joynson-Hicks, Financial Secretary to the Treasury; and Sir Laming Worthington Evans, Postmaster-General.

POISON LETTERS.

SOCIETY PRESIDENT ACCUSED.

One of the most remarkable briefs in the history of New York criminal courts was filed by the Assistant Public Prosecutor, Mr. William B. Maloney, in a case against Mr. George Maxwell, president of the American Society of Authors, Composers, and Publishers, who is accused of being the author of an amazing series of "poison letters" relating to women prominent in society during the past 20 years.

Mr. Maxwell, through counsel, moved that the indictments against him be dismissed. In opposing this motion Mr. Maloney submitted a brief containing extraordinary allegations relating to Mr. Maxwell's intimacy with more than a dozen women whom he named, and declaring that Mr. Maxwell's method of ending these intimacies was to cause scurrilous letters to be written to their husbands and friends concerning them.

The suggestion of the Public Prosecutor was that Mr. Maxwell simultaneously caused similar letters to be addressed to himself to divert suspicion from their real author. When shown one of the poison letters by an irate husband, Mr. Maxwell, the prosecutor contended, out-did him in expressions of disgust and produced a similar missive received by himself.

The letters, the prosecutor declared, were modelled after the Court letters which at the beginning of 1900 rocked the foundations of society in the Imperial Court of Germany. It developed finally that the missives came from the Baron von Koltz, who attacked the reputation of Court ladies and to avoid suspicion sent similar epistles to himself.

Mr. Maloney informed the court that Mr. Maxwell between 1902 and 1907 lived in New York with an open singer, who after her marriage to another man was the subject of a number of poison letters addressed to her husband.

She was succeeded by another woman and, desiring to rid himself of the latter, Mr. Maxwell, the prosecutor alleges, caused letters to be sent to her husband, who suffered a fatal shock from the disclosures.

After tracing the relations of Mr. Maxwell with two other women subsequent to 1914, relations which invariably led to the receipt of poison letters by their husbands, the prosecutor narrates that the late victim was a Mrs. Ryan, who met Mr. Maxwell in April, 1922.

Altogether the prosecutor makes Mr. Maxwell responsible for 135 poison letters. Mr. Maxwell's defence is that he could not possibly be the author of the poison letters, many of which were received by him

\$20,000 STOLEN.

DAYLIGHT ATTACK ON MESSENGERS.

A battle with bandits in which four men were shot and about £20,000 in cash was lost electrified the financial centre of Toronto shortly before 10 o'clock.

A procession of bank messengers, some on foot and some in cars, were making their daily pilgrimage from the clearing house when three bands of them, belonging to three different banks, were simultaneously attacked. All were armed and some returned the bandits' attack with revolver shots, but the bandits all got away after securing three bags of currency and cheques.

One bandit struggled with a messenger, felled him with a blow on the head, shot down another messenger who was making to help, threw a bag into a waiting motorcar, and with his companions slowly drove away, pursued by shots from the wounded and prostrate messenger.

Three messengers and one bystander were wounded.

when he demonstrably was ill in bed. Mr. Maxwell in 1893 and was born in Glasgow. He started life as a piano tuner in the City of Wight. He separated from his wife 19 years ago.

INDICTMENT OF SOCIETY PRESIDENT QUASHED.

In the Court of General Sessions at New York, Mr. Judge McIntyre quashed the indictment against Mr. George Maxwell, president of the Society of Composers, Authors, and Publishers, who was accused of being the author of a series of "poison letters" relating to prominent women during the last 20 years. The decision was announced after Mr. Maxwell, through counsel, had applied for the dismissal of the charges and the Assistant Public Prosecutor, Mr. W. B. Maloney, had filed a brief full of extraordinary charges.

The judge declared that there was nothing in the minds of the grand jury to justify prosecution or connecting Mr. Maxwell directly or circumstantially with the authorship of the letters.

Mrs. Albert Gallatin, one of the prominent women mentioned in Mr. Maxwell's brief, issued a statement to the Press declaring that she met Mr. Maxwell only three times at dinner, one of the dinners being given by herself and husband at her home.

Mr. Maxwell, Mrs. Gallatin said, gave her husband every assistance in connection with the poison letters he received, and expressed us as most gentlemanly and high-minded.

MARKET PRODUCE IN HONGKONG.

APPROXIMATE RETAIL PRICES.

Butcher Meat.

	August 1923.	31. June 1918.	June 1914.
Beef, Shloin.—Moi Lung Pa .. lb.	30	24	12
" Prime Cut	30	24	12
" Corned.—Ham Ngan Yau ..	23	20	10
" Roast.—Shiu	34	22	10
" Breast.—Ngan Nam	21	20	18
" Soup.—Tong Yau	26	22	18
" Shank.—Ngan Yau Pa	30	24	12
" Shank Shloin.—Ngan Lee ..	38	30	15
" Sausages.—Ngan Cheung ..	20	18	10
Saloon's Brains.—Ngan Ho pre ..	12	10	12
Tongue, fresh.—Ngan Li each 60	50	60	60
Tongue, corned.—Ham Ngan Li	60	—	—
Head.—Ngan Tau	1.00	1.20	—
" Heart.—Ngan Sam	16	13	14
" Hump, Salt.—Ngan Kin ..	26	20	16
" Shank.—Ngan Yau Pa	12	10	12
" Kidney.—Ngan Yau	12	10	12
" Liver.—Ngan Lee	22	20	18
" Tripe (unwashed). Ngan To lb. 2	6	13	14
Calves' Head and Feet.—Ngan-tai-	—	—	—
tan-keek	81.20	1.00	1.00
Mutton Chop.—Yung Pui Kwai lb.	40	26	25
" Leg.—Yung Pui	40	26	25
" Shoulder.—Yung Pui	36	24	24
" Saddle.—Yung Pui	40	26	25
Pigs' Chollings.—Chiu Chong ..	35	25	27
" Brains.—Chiu No	32	22	12
" Feet.—Chiu No	18	15	—
" Fry.—Chiu Chap	37	10	18
" Head.—Chiu Tau	24	20	10
" Heart.—Chiu Sam	10	10	10
" Kidney.—Chiu Yau	12	10	8
" Liver.—Chiu Kow	30	24	24
Pork Chop.—Chiu Pui Kwai ..	36	25	23
" Leg.—Chiu Pui	32	28	27
" Loin.—Chiu Han Tau	18	—	—
" Fat or Lard.—Chiu Yau	22	21	—
Steep's Head and Feet.—Yung ..	—	—	—
" Tan-keek	75	60	70
" Heart.—Yung Sam	10	8	7
" Kidney.—Yung Yau	12	10	10
" Liver.—Yung Kow	40	28	25
" Sucking Pig, to order.—Chiu Tai ..	25	20	22
" Snout, Boal.—Shang Ngan Yau ..	20	20	18
" Mutton.—Shang Young Yau ..	40	26	24
" Veal.—Ngan Tai Yau	24	20	19
" Sausages.—Ngan Tai Chong ..	28	20	20
No. 1	lb. 30	—	—

Fish.

Barbel.—Ka Yu	40	19	24
Bream.—Pin Yu	30	20	10
Canton Fresh Water Fish.—	—	—	—
Hoi Shu Yu	36	18	16
Carp.—Li Yu	44	16	27
Catfish.—Chik Yu	48	12	9
Codfish.—Man Yu	38	20	25
Crabs.—Hoi	56	22	28
Cuttle Fish.—Mok Yu	38	16	2
Dab.—Shi Mang Yu	60	23	16
Dace.—Wong Mol Lap	38	10	9
Dog Fish.—Tsi To Shu	12	10	8
Eels, Conger.—Hoi Man	45	16	16
Fresh water.—Tam Shui Yu ..	42	20	18
Yellow.—Wong Shu Yu	45	26	30
Frog.—Tin Koi	55	32	25
Garoupa.—Shek Pan	66	40	30
Gudgeon.—Pak Kap Yu	33	18	15
Herring.—Tao Pak	40	22	18
Halibut.—Cheung Kwan Kai ..	32	18	22
Labrus.—Wong Fa Yu	45	22	16
Loach.—Wu Yu	65	22	24
Lobsters.—Lung Ha	53	22	21
Mackerel.—Chiu Yu	38	20	20
Monk Fish.—Mong Yu	50	22	28
Mullet.—Tui Yu	35	18	2
Oysters.—Shang Ho	40	16	22
Parrot Fish.—Kai Kung Yu ..	38	14	9
Perch.—Tui Lo	28	20	15
Pike.—Fa Pau Yung	16	10	9
Ploer.—Fan Yu	65	28	14
Pomfret, Black.—Hak Chong ..	60	26	29
Pomfret, White.—Hak Chong ..	68	34	30
Prawns.—Ming Yu	80	36	45
Ray.—Pai Pa Shu	10	10	14
Rock Fish.—Shak Kau Hung ..	24	12	18
Roach.—Chun Yu	46	22	16
Salmou.—Ma Yau	65	30	30
Shark.—Shi Yu	10	8	10
Shale.—Po Yu	54	10	10
Shrimp.—Ha	60	28	25
Sole.—Lap Yu	70	32	30
Sole.—Tat Shu Yu	44	20	20
Tench.—Wan Yu	40	22	18
Turbot.—Tui Yu	42	18	22
Turbot, small fresh water ..	1.00	40	—

Poultry.

	August 1923.	31. June 1918.	June 1914.
Chickens.—Kai	lb. 60	30	31
Capon, Small.—Shi Kai	55	28	30
Capon, Large.—Shi Kai	80	32	30
Deer.—Ap	40	22	23
Doves.—Pan Kai	35	—	—
Eggs, Hen.—Kai Tau (cooking) per doz 36	18	—	—
Eggs, Hen.—Kai Tau (fresh) per doz 30	25	20	20
Fowls, Canton.—Kai	lb. 65	35	34
Fowls, Hainan.—Hoi Nam Kai ..	50	28	—
Geese.—Nga	55	24	24
Pigeons, Canton.—Pak Kap	50	30	—
Hohow.—Hoi Nam Pak Kap ..	50	30	—
Turkeys, Cook.—Fo Kai Kung lb. 60	60	—	—
Turkeys, Hen.—Fo Kai Na	50	55	45
Salp.—Shi Tai	22	—	—
Pheasant.—Shan Kai	—	—	—
Quail.—Om Ohon	—	—	—
Partridges.—Chiu Ka	—	—	—

Fruits.

Almonds.—Heng Yau	lb. 65	25	—
Apples, (California).—Kam Shan Ping Ko	23	24	—
Bananas, (India's).—Macao.—Shan Hong Chiu	5	4	—
Cashew's.—Yung To	18	12	—
Cocoanuts.—Ye Tse	each 11	16	10
Lemons, China.—Ling Mung ...	lb. 9	7	—
Lemons, (America).—Kam Shan Ling Mung	each 8	8	8
Lichos, Dried, (small stone).— Lai Chi Koon	30	26	—
Oranges, (Calton), Sweet— Shan-shooz Tim Chang lb. 7	—	10	10
Oranges, Tim Chang	32	—	15
Pears, (Cartoon), Cocking.—Sha Li ...	14	—	—
Pomeira.—Fa Shan	12	10	12
Persimmons, Large.—Hung Tse ...	15	12	—
Pineapples.—Tai Chiu	4	3	4
Pomele, Shan.—Tsin Lo Yau ...	each 12	12	—
Walnuts.—Hop To	lb. 14	10	10
Grapes.—Ho Tsi To	—	—	—

You will arise refreshed, full of vigour and energy, if you make it a habit of taking

WATSON'S

Effervescent LIVER SALT.

It acts gently on the liver, kidneys and bowels, and eliminates from the system all impurities. It relieves the congested condition arising from sedentary occupations, overwork, errors of diet, etc., etc.

Price \$1.40 per bottle

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Hongkong Dispensary.

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MEDIUM

AND

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WEIGHT.

TAILOR MADE.



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\$6.75 \$10.50 &
\$12.50.

"VIVELLA"
best quality only,
\$14.50.

LUVISCIA SILK
\$16.50.

UNSHRINKABLE MATERIALS
IN NEAT DESIGNS.

BIRTH.

CARVALHO.—On August 30, 1923, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Carvalho, twin sons.

MARRIAGE.

BARCLAY—MACLAUCHLAN.—On September 1, 1923, at Shanghai, Thomas Charles Barclay to Esther MacLeod, eldest daughter of the late Angus MacLauchlan, Greenock.

DEATHS.

ALT.—August 4, at London, Elizabeth C. F. A., widow of Colonel W. J. Alt, C.B., age 76.

ROSE.—On the 8th August, at London, Katherine Elizabeth Rose, widow of T. E. Rose, age 71 years.

SHIELDS.—July 31, suddenly, at London Isaac Mann Shields, S.N. Co.

TURNER.—August 1, at Higham, by Colchester, Jessie Gertrude Turner, widow of Arthur Turner, late of Hongkong.

WHITE.—On August 30, 1923, at Shanghai, Norma Patricia, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Norman White, aged 9½ months.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, SEPT. 7, 1923.

LORD HAIG.

The Rothermere press has been accused of roasting like a lion and reasoning like a guinea pig, in the attitude it has taken up regarding the occupation of the Ruhr and the general question of reparations. It is a very biting accusation and one which is probably very near the truth. We hesitate much in adopting it in reference to a very gallant gentleman; one who deserves well of his country, and one, whom, let it be said, his country has not forgotten. Lord Haig for his service in the war has had dignities thrust upon him, and the more satisfying grant of a large sum of money and a mansion in the country of considerable size. No one so far as we know has begrudged him these

gifts, whilst many have been grateful at Lord Haig's efforts in behalf of the men who served under him who, broken in the war, perhaps, have suffered and are suffering from the aftermath of it in the shape of indifference and unemployment. It is quite true that "his Tommy here and Tommy there when the band begins to play" and nothing is too good for the men who go to fight, but when the thing is finished, the shouting done, the reverse of the picture is too well known for it to be dwelt upon anew. Our thoughts are not in that direction, although indirectly they have a bearing. Lord Haig must not be accused of talking good politics on one side, and on the other side, very bad politics—it all depends upon the point of view. He has been trotting out that old bogey beloved of men like Northcliffe and Roberts that the best way to prevent war is to be prepared for it—to build up men and armaments on a big scale, and to have the Big Battalions ready so that God may properly be on their side when the time arrives. He has even suggested that all ex-soldiers of the Great War should join in trying to get the British Cabinet to take this view and act upon it. It is here that one is tempted to suggest that the roaring is that of a lion, and the reasoning that of a guinea pig. It is likely that Lord Haig holds his views sincerely, but no one seriously imagines that ex-soldiers do, and that should another Great War happen along they would flock voluntarily or be conscripted as soldier men as happened on the last occasion. It seems to be something on the lines of the French lady learning English:—"Once you bite me, twice I am shy." Examples there are enough of this policy of armed preparedness and the result it has led to, and the Nation now most utterly ruined and enfeebled and deprived of peace, even after peace has been signed, is the one that was the strongest and the best armed. It cannot be suggested that apparent weakness must be real strength. Had that been our position in 1914 we should probably

have suffered the fate of a Quaker bent in a non-Quaker jungle, but this armed preparation to acquire peace is a business far more subtle and difficult than it seems to the minds of some plain soldiers like Lord Roberts and Lord Haig. What would have happened if England had taken Lord Roberts' advice and possessed herself of a huge conscript army? Millions of young men would have been put in the field in 1914 only to become the victims of blunder and inexperience too terrible to contemplate, for from all accounts the generalship in the first year of the war was of the hopeless kind. It is here that the conscription of and the massing of large forces of intelligence is of vital importance. Neither in the separate and self-regarding disarmament, nor in the spirited capping of armaments with other nations is there the slightest security for peace. Both are ways of danger. The one thing that is known is that in all preparations for defence the most probable seat of weakness and danger is not the body but the head, and means are needed that will lead to such an improvement in Staff training as would render impossible any future enfeeblement akin to some of the pitiful battles of the early years of the war. With that must also go a seasoned and improved quality in the matter and manner of our diplomacy and the intelligent teaching of our people in the futility of war and the great desirability of such world-wide organisations as the League of Nations.

Street Accidents.

A grave announcement by the Home Commissioner of Police directs the attention of the public to the growing dangers of London streets. In the period from January to April 22 this year many more people were killed than in the corresponding months of last year. The increase is indeed startling. Whereas in 1922 only nine people were, in these months, killed by motor omnibuses, the record for this year shows twenty-three. If the rate of increase for the first few months of 1923 is to be maintained we shall, therefore, have a loss of many hundreds of lives. It is not only fatal accidents which should be considered. Last year 17,138 people received injuries sufficiently serious to be noted by the police as the result of accidents caused by motor vehicles. It is not relevant to urge that the victims of accidents are often reckless and careless. No doubt they are. But the man who drives a motor vehicle in London must expect that he will have to care for the safety of pedestrians who do not always do the right thing and are not all agile. It is for him to give way to the weak. This, we are glad to see, is the principle which the Commissioner proposes to enforce. The police have been instructed to "check by all means in their power fast and dangerous driving." But the police and the magistrates will need the support of the public. It ought to be, and now that the gravity of the matter has been made clear we believe it will be, recognised that the driving which neglects or despises the safety of others is an offence not only against the law but against good form. Substitute Hongkong for London and these words have a very apposite local interest. Surely the moral is plain enough.

Departmental Wastrels.

Truth, in referring to the report of the Committee on Public Accounts, gives some illustrations which go to confirm our Hon. Attorney-General's recent statement that the State is not out to make any of its services pay. The Board of Trade, in effect, is told that it ought to be ashamed of itself for devoting the taxpayers' money to paying a pension of £250 a year to a clerk dismissed the service and sentenced to three months' imprisonment for embezzlement. The Office of Works is criticised for its defective co-ordination between its different branches, as shown by the payment of rent for a building for eleven years after it had been given up, and for the payment of over £12,000 for additional work on a tender which was originally only £930. Three departments were concerned in a transaction by which a factory was handed over to the Ministry of Labour. There were stores worth £17,000 in the building, but none of the departments concerned had those stores entered up in their ledgers. The Air Ministry apparently made a present of £10,000 to a Dominion without Treasury authority and it is reproved for cancelling an old contract and making a new one on a higher basis. The lack of administration in the Air Force is illustrated also by an interesting tale of two

typewriters hired for £2,10.0. a month, for which rent was paid for one year and two years respectively after the necessity for hiring had ceased, the amount of public money frittered away being £120. That, however, is a mere fleabite. The tale of the tug which could have been purchased for £9,000 for which £16,000 was paid in hire and which had to be purchased in the end for £6,000 in order to save the cost of refitting has been told before. The loss of £237,000 on the coal purchases by the Mine Department of the Board of Trade is another old story. Then there is the debt of over £1,000,000 to the Government over its "deal in flux." What the loss will be is not yet known, but it is bound to be considerable, and this result is attributed to the failure of the Board of Trade to convey in writing an important decision to the Advisory Committee. Again, there is the matter of the subsidy under which £283,418 has been paid to the British-Italian Corporation for which the British-Italian Corporation has got nothing. The Committee's business is merely to criticise and elucidate and it is left for Parliament to call the parties responsible to account, so, of course, nothing will be done. Locally, we may not have any of these glaring examples of how not to do things, but we have an idea that the Government dropped quite a tidy sum in its dealing in rice some years ago, whilst it spent quite a small fortune in sending a Cadet down to Bangkok, or Haiphong, during the Seamen's strike, to buy cabbages, or some other kind of perishable foodstuffs.

To-day's Poem.

(Drying Their Wings.)
The moon's in a cottage with a door.
Some folks can see it plain.
Look, you may catch a glint of light.
A sparkle through the pane.
Showing the place is brighter still
Within, though bright without.
There, at a cosy open fire
Strange babes are grouped about.
The children of the wind and tide—
The orphans of the sky.
Drying their wings from storms and things
So they again can fly.

—VACHEL LANDRAY.

SHADOWS BEFORE.

Coming Events Advertised
In The Mail.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

September 7.—Coronet Theatre: Mary Pickford in "Polyanna."
September 7.—Star Theatre: "The Ladder Jinx."
September 7.—World Theatre: Constance Binney in "The Sleep Walker."
September 7.—The New Leather Pushers, Round 12.
September 7-8.—Theatre Royal: Tina Gerald and Tom Fenwick in a repertoire of Original one-act plays.

SOCIAL.

September 8.—Grand Carnival Dinner Dances at the reopening of Repulse Bay Hotel.
September 8.—Opera Song Burlesque and Mystery at Kowloon Cricket Club, 9.15 p.m.
September 15.—Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps Promenade Concert, 9.15 p.m.
September 8-10.—Royal Hongkong Golf Club September Captain's Cup to be played at Fanling.
September 8.—Third Aquatic meeting of the Lusitano Recreation Club at the V.R.C. Bath, commencing at 2 p.m.

AUCTIONS.

September 10.—Lammert Bros., at No. 6, Victoria View, Kowloon, a quantity of valuable household furniture, etc., etc., 11 a.m.
September 11.—Lammert Bros., at the premises of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Limited (Hinghom), 4 furnaces ex s.s. "Nile," 12.15 p.m.

MEETINGS.

September 9.—Combined meeting of members of the China Coast Officers' Guild and Marine Engineers' Guild of China, 10 a.m. sharp.
September 11.—Informal meeting of all Brother Buffs at the Palace Hotel, Kowloon, 9.30 p.m.
September 11.—Rugger Meeting in the Hongkong Cricket Club Pavilion, 5.15 p.m.
September 18.—First ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the Sandakan Light and Power Co., (1922) Ltd. at St. George's Building, Chater Road, 11 a.m.
December 12.—Meeting of Unsecured Creditors of the Hongkong Branch of the Banque Industrielle de Chine, at the City Hall, 3 p.m.

Rheumatism.

Have you ever tried Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism? If not, you are wasting time, as the longer this disease runs on the harder it cures. Get a bottle to day apply it with a vigorous massage to the afflicted parts and you will be surprised and delighted at the relief obtained. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Cable communication with Macao is restored.

A Chinese case of smallpox, a British case of enteric fever, and a Chinese case of paratyphoid fever were reported yesterday.

Silk forwarded from here by "Empress of Russia" on August 9 arrived in New York on September 1, having been 23 days in transit.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Bunje, Mrs. Capell, and Messrs R. C. Burdun and W. J. Carroll were passengers on the outgoing s.s. "President Grant."

Information has been received here that quarantine imposed on arrivals from Hongkong has been withdrawn by Tientsin and Chingwangtao.

At the V.R.C. swimming pool, to-morrow afternoon, the third aquatic meeting of the Lusitano Recreation Club will be held. The programme contains 22 events and should provide good sport.

The paid-off crews of the gunboats "Widgeon" and "Teal" arrived at Plymouth from China on August 4. They have been serving on the Yangtze, and many have been under rifle fire and some have been wounded.

Marshal Wu Pei-fu is reported to have sent an agent to Shanghai to purchase wireless installations from an American firm there. These, the price of which is put at \$700,000, will be set up in different places in Hupeh and Honan.

The unusually beautiful changing sky spread over London on August 1 recalled the gorgeous colouring which followed the eruption of Krakatoa. The young generation cannot, of course, remember the wonderful effects then produced by the volcanic dust in the atmosphere.

At the V.R.C. swimming pool, yesterday, three matches were played in the Hongkong Water Polo League. The R.G.A. first team defeated the V.R.C. (A) by 4-2; R.A.M.C. defeated King's (B) by 3-2 and King's B. vanquished R.G.A. (B) by 5-1. The R.G.A. are now in the lead, with V.R.C. (A) second.

Several of the larger ocean-going liners of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha are now being converted to oil-fuel burners, reports the Nagasaki Press. The "Alabama Maru," 6,663 tons net, arrived from Shanghai at the beginning of the week and will remain in port two months, during which time she will be converted into an oil fuel burner by the Nagasaki Works.

A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Mr. R. A. Boardman, Secretary of the Kuala Lumpur Sanitary Board, on an allegation of criminal misappropriation of the board's funds. For some time past, says the Straits Times, Kuala Lumpur correspondent, there has been a rumour to the effect that Mr. Boardman had absconded with a large amount of Sanitary Board funds. Mr. Boardman obtained a fortnight's leave, beginning this month, and not having returned the accounts were checked and it is reported that a large misappropriation was detected.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Mr. P. A. Cox, Sir Robert Ho Tung, and Mr. B. C. Hale, were passengers on the outgoing "Empress of Asia."

The late Mr. Francis Douglas Osborne, of Rosnaree, Slane, Meath, Irish Free State, senior partner in the mining firm of Osborne and Chappell, a director of the Gopeng Consolidated, Ltd., the Idris Hydraulic, Limited, the Rambutan, Ltd., Sungai Besi Mines Ltd., Tekka, Ltd., the Tekka-Tai-ping, Ltd., and Tronoh Mines, Ltd., who died on May 19, left property of the value of £77,539 gross, with net personality £77,226.

Many regrets of City men were felt at the death of Mr. C. E. Musgrave in a London nursing home. Beginning life as a journalist he entered the service of the London Chamber of Commerce in 1882, becoming assistant secretary in 1884, and secretary in 1909. Musgrave took his work with whole-hearted sincerity. He lived for it, and was largely responsible for the immense progress made by the Chamber in importance and influence during his secretaryship. A most able organiser, he also found time to arrange the congresses of the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire, and to do the work of the Imperial Council of Commerce. Musgrave was known to Chamber of Commerce men all over the world. He was certainly whole-heartedly devoted to the London Chamber.

A Good Suggestion.

Ty Chamberlain's Tablets when bilious or constipated. You are certain to be pleased with them. They are easy to take and pleasant in effect. For sale by all chemists and Storekeepers.

AUCTION.

And so, when Expert played the Ace of Hearts, Tom made his Contract. J. D. tore his hair. While Jack looked on amazed. It seemed not true. That D. still held the master cards. And yet. A tiny voice had whispered, "E. will take That blessed trick, and 'play back off this red.'" The which, of course, he did, and thus the Rub. Was lost to me. I had to borrow cash. To pay my fare. Two silver discs, it was. In Hong Kong, cash: in vain I asked for more. Tom's heart was hard. (I come from Aberdeen. Where values are unknown, except in Banks. There, coffers overflow with shining coins. Guarded by Highlanders from Palestine.) But, never mind, the day will surely come. When steam rails North to see me. THEN the Dawn Of cherished hopes, with Victory in the sun. Shall rise transcendent, cleaving storm-grey clouds With rays of light, like those one sometimes sees On Soda Water labels. Tom shall drink Of honeyed wine from Scotland's choicest stills. And, after that, The Game! Revenge is sweet! For I have noted down what I have lost. Plus interest at fifty-one per cent.

—J. M. D.

GOOD ACTING.

TO-NIGHT'S THE NIGHT.

The Tina Gerald and Tom Fenwick performances about which there has been so much discussion in Hongkong, will be given to-night at the Theatre Royal. Miss Tina Gerald it is confidently felt will make the most of the unique opportunities given to her to display her undoubted talent. She is a charming little actress with an excellent record of parts to her credit. These include such notable roles as "Estelle" in "The Rotters," Sydney Fairfield in "The Bill of Divorcement" and "Stella" in "Brown Sugar." It will be seen from these parts alone that Miss Gerald is a capable and charming little actress, as each of them, demands talent and a personality to make them successful roles. We look forward to Miss Gerald's performance to-night with pleasure, and interest. The booking is at the Hongkong Hotel till 8.45.

PIRATES BANDITS AND KIDNAPPERS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

KONGMOON, September 6. Merchants returned from Shue Ki report that the city is now controlled by Ju Cheuk-man (Sun's nominee), that a good many houses have been plundered and that the city is as quiet as during the New Year holidays. Pirates in small craft are roaming near Lo Ah (Jackdaw) Hill threatening the river bank outside the city. H.M.S. "Robin" left on Monday. There is a shortage of coal as importers are not bringing in supplies for fear of requisitioning. Bandits are active again. On the night of the 4th 30 students and females were taken away from Mak Yuen village. Another batch armed with machine guns kidnapped three persons from some houses within a hundred yards of the railway station. The Chamber of Commerce is constructing a tower at each end of the town for defence purposes.

LATER.

It is stated that two field-officers belonging to the same faction at Kow Kong have started a fight for positions and control of revenues. A number of houses were burnt in the scarp. The s.s. "San Nam Hoi" which plies between Hongkong-Kongmoon-Kow Kong, was unable to reach the last-named port last night on account of the firing.

HOPE.

Is there a one so tender,
A heart so bountiful,
A voice, my heart strings render,
A choir invisible?
Is there a one so lovely,
A mind to understand,
The thoughts so far above me,
That fill the home I've planned?
I see her in the sunshine,
I feel her in the rain;
I hear her voice at noontime,
And in the night again:
I pray that I may find her
"Neath warm cerulean skies,
As through the years I wander—
With that which never dies.

JOHN KYOTO.

1923.

CORRESPONDENCE.

LOCAL SALARIES.

(To the Editor of the "China Mail.")

Sir,—Another Progress" is to be congratulated on his letter and the moderate force with which he writes. He will doubtless find many who will agree with his statements, and if what he says in the second part of his letter is true, and not based on hearsay, the matter calls for enquiry and attention. The question of employing local graduates as Engineers in the P.W.D. is, so it seems to me, another matter. I am not an engineer and therefore know nothing about the profession of engineering, but I hope that does not deter me from giving expression to the thoughts which arise in my mind regarding the suggestion made, whilst an extended knowledge of the local University prompts me to step in in a matter where angels might fear to tread. May one then assume that the Engineers in the employ of the P.W.D. are all trained and practical men—not mere theorists: that they have undergone a certain amount of practical work in the profession they have adopted. Can that be said of the local University graduates? The reply may be that a certain amount of practical work is undergone in the University's workshop, and that that is quite sufficient for anyone. "Another Progress" will best be able to answer that question, and also confirm, or otherwise, the statement that when engineering students were offered practical work in local workshops the venture proved a failure simply by reason of the fact that the students had no desire to dirty their hands! I follow your correspondent in his desire. On the contrary I am anxious to have the statement met in a straightforward manner. There must be some real reason behind it all. I cannot think that the authorities are not willing to give employment when they are so anxious to make the University a success. It is sad when one realises the number of Engineering graduates who are following occupations as far as anything can be from that of engineers, simply because they cannot find employment in the profession for which they have prepared themselves. I think the original idea was that engineering graduates should go forth and be the Saviours of their own country. That idea should certainly not be lost sight of. Another point is that the fetish of a University degree or having been to a University, should not be the sole reason for the employment of a person.

Yours etc.,
BRITISHER.

Hongkong, September 6.

PEACE.

(To the Editor of the "China Mail.")

Sir,—I trust you can find space for the following extract from the London Spectator which I think has some bearing on the tenour of some of your leading articles recently:—
"A little sanity, a little courage, a little concern in man's duty to his fellows, a little remembrance of the fact that those who try to exact the uttermost farthing and demand their pound of flesh at all costs never succeed, is all that is wanted to save us. Humanity is so closely knit that you cannot injure your neighbour without hurting yourself. But it is also so closely knit that you cannot help one part without helping the whole. To cure your neighbour is to cure yourself."

Yours etc.,

PEACE LOVER.

Hongkong, September 6.

POLLYANNA.

"A PLAIN STORY, SIMPLY TOLD."

Mary Pickford's admirers are sure to like "Polyanna," her latest picture, which is showing at the Coronet until Saturday. Mary herself is as winsome as ever, the story is a pretty one, very simmy told, and the caste is of especial excellence. There is a happy spirit of optimism pervades the whole play. In fact, a lesson in philosophy can be learned by watching the experiences of "Polyanna." There are some very natural scenes between the little girl and her austere aunt, whose love for her niece is so suddenly awakened. "Jimmy," the boy chum, is another lovable character, whose idyll with Polyanna is a thing of real beauty. "Polyanna" will suit people who prefer simple stories, naturally presented, as there is no attempt at tremendous thrills. It is a story of everyday, acted with great ability, which is bound to have a universal appeal.

HOTEL DRINK CHITS.

SHOULD THEY BE BANNED?

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL DEBATE.

PRESENT LAW TO REMAIN.

One of the East's eternal problems, the chit system was interestingly discussed in the Legislative Council yesterday when, as briefly reported, in last night's *China Mail*, the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock K.C. moved the following motion which had for its object the repeal of that section of the Liquor Ordinance which prevents the signing of chits for drinks in hotels:—

"That in the opinion of the members of this Council, it is desirable that section 3 of the Liquors Ordinance, 1917, should be repealed."

The Hon. Mr. Pollock said:—This section, Sir, as I think is well-known to hon. members, provides that, except in the case of persons who are residing in an hotel, it is necessary that cash shall be paid down in respect of any liquor which is not served in conjunction with a *bona-fide* meal for which a charge of not less than 30 cents can be reasonably made. When this measure was passed in this Council in the year 1917 it was opposed by some of the Unofficial Members, including myself. The first speaker in opposition was Mr. Stanley Dodwell, who pointed out very clearly that there was no necessity for such a measure; that, as a matter of fact, for some years past the sobriety of the men in this Colony had been steadily increasing, and I may add that a similar remark may be applied to the interval which has elapsed between the passing of the Ordinance in 1917 and the present day. When this measure, Sir, was brought forward I had a difficulty, and the same difficulty I experience to-day in seeing what possible good and useful object such a measure could be expected to serve. At that meeting the Attorney-General did not bring forward any reasons for the passing of this particular clause of the Liquors Ordinance, but left it to the hon. Colonial Secretary, Sir Claude Severn, to expound the reasons.

Sir Claude's Bag of Chits.

On that occasion that hon. member produced a bag of chits for a sum of about three thousand dollars for drinks which had been served at a wayside hotel—the North Point Hotel, which has since been re-christened the Ming Yuen Gardens. The Colonial Secretary, as part of his argument, suggested that, in view of this huge bag of chits, it would be an excellent thing to have this measure, which would bring comfort and happiness to every man, woman and child proprietor. It was, however, opposed at that time by the Hongkong Hotel and the King Edward Hotel, showing that they did not take the same view of the matter as was taken by the Colonial Secretary. Another point which, I think, was made, was that some young men had got into difficulties in paying his drink chits and had to have his passage paid home. Well, Sir, with regard to that point, it seems to me almost ludicrous that, because one or two young men have given way to drink and got into difficulties, a considerable inconvenience should be inflicted upon all persons frequenting large establishments like the two hotels I have mentioned. It is like using a sledge hammer to break a walnut. In fact, Sir, His Excellency the late Governor expressly disclaimed that there was any idea of passing such a section to stop drinking. I will quote his words: "The object of the Bill is not to stop drinking. The Colonial Secretary never said a word about that." Now, Sir, if the object of this section was in no shape or form to stop drinking, one really fails to see what object it had. It certainly has not succeeded in its pleasing the hotels. On the contrary, Sir, they consider it is a grave inconvenience to their business.

No Cash? No Cocktail.

It is very difficult to see exactly how closely we are to interpret the phrase used in sub-section 25, section 3, of the 1917 Ordinance that liquor is to be consumed in conjunction with a *bona-fide* meal. Literally, it might mean that a man would have to swallow his drink with his mouth full. One does not know to what extent such a phrase may be carried. At all events, supposing a man who is a non-resident in the hotel is taking his friends to the theatre and giving a dinner in the hotel before the theatre, and that he wants to give them a cocktail before dinner. The dinner is, of course, to follow the cocktail, but apparently, to take a strict interpretation of this particular sub-section, the host would have to produce cash to pay for these drinks. I believe that is what is done as far as possible, but I believe it is not possible to fully carry it out in the hotel. Take another instance. The meal being finished the parties perhaps get a little tired of the dining-room and decide to go into the lounge and have their coffee, and if brandy is ordered to go with the coffee then, again, this question of cash payment comes in. Or, shifting the scene to the Repulse Bay Hotel,

what is to happen there? People go out there to dance. Very often they dine there before they dance, or—as I have done myself—you dance with your dinner, or, in the words of the Ordinance, "in conjunction with" your dinner. If you want to give your guests a drink you have to start again with this cash business. This clause is particularly inconvenient when hotel proprietors have to deal with a native staff, and is, perhaps, also inconvenient when they have to deal with rather peppery customers who do not see why they should be compelled to produce cash as a certificate of good faith.

One has heard, Sir, a suggestion made that juniors in firms are allowed large credit, or too large credit, in the hotels. That point will be dealt with by my hon. friend Mr. Ho-yook, who will second this motion, and I think he will say that there is a considerable restriction placed upon clerks in firms not only for drinks but in respect to expenditure generally in the hotel. As I suggested at the time this Ordinance was introduced, Sir, it seems to me, that this legislation is practically useless. I do not honestly see that it could have any real effect. It seems to me an attempt, and a somewhat petty attempt, to interfere with the internal management of the hotels in this Colony. I said just now it is absolutely ludicrous to suppose that, if a young man unfortunately takes to drink, this clause in the Ordinance will save him, for, apart from the hotel, you have places like clubs, and other places to which I need not more particularly refer, where men can get drinks by means of chits or without chits. It would be absurd to suggest that this clause in the Ordinance had any appreciable effect on obtaining drink.

Police Wasting Time.

Now, to look at the matter from another angle, I do submit, Sir, having regard to what I have said, that it is an absurdity to bring in this measure to prevent hotels from serving for drinks, for that is covered already by the Act of George II. known under the euphonious name of the "Tipplers' Act." But here, Sir, we have legislation passed to make this failing to ensure cash down for drinks served to non-residents in the hotel a criminal offence punishable with a fine of \$250—a criminal offence both for the hotelkeeper and the person who signs the chit. Surely, our Police in this Colony have plenty to do going about the Colony preventing or detecting serious crime instead of having to spend their time lounging about hotels trying to find gentlemen who sign chits for drinks though they are not residents in the hotel, with a view to instituting prosecutions. There is a wave of serious crime in the Colony, and it is clear, also, that our Police, with the various duties they have to attend to, have quite enough to do. It is also clear, I submit, Sir, that no sufficient reason has been given for interfering in this way with the internal management of the hotels as to whether they shall or shall not accept chits from some man whom the manager may consider a perfectly solvent and reliable member of the community. I think, Sir, I have said quite enough to show that this section should be repealed, and my hon. friend the member for the Chamber of Commerce will be able, no doubt, to bring forward further reasons which I have not given. I beg to move the resolution standing in my name.

MR. HOLYOAK'S VIEW.

Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak: Your Excellency, it is fitting that I should first declare, in discussing the repeal of this section of the Ordinance, that I am interested to the extent that I am at present a Director of the Hongkong Hotel; but I trust that my reputation upon this honourable Council and in the public service in this Colony will acquit me of any arguments in favour of the Hotel. And, indeed, I have a particularly clear conscience in connection with this matter, because I have, from the very first, been consistently opposed to this Ordinance. In the year 1917 the late Governor, His Excellency Sir Henry May, approached me, as the then Chairman of the Hongkong Club, to support not only the passing of such an Ordinance as was then proposed, but also

an enactment that would close the Club bar during certain hours of the day. Well, Sir, with due deference, at that time, I submitted that there was no necessity for it; that there was no case made out whatever. Indeed, as Chairman of the Club at that time I knew that the money which was being spent at the bar was an extremely small sum, and there was no justification for the arguments then presented. However, in deference to His Excellency's wishes, the matter was put before the Hongkong Club Committee and unanimously turned down at that time. Later this proposed Ordinance was laid before the Council.

"Unjustifiable and Unnecessary."

I regret that at that time I happened to be absent through ill-health in Japan, and was unable to oppose it as vigorously as I would have done had I been present, mainly and principally upon the grounds that it was an unnecessary interference—at that time unjustifiable and unnecessary—with the liberty of the subject in this Colony, but I was ably represented by the honourable member who was then acting for me, the Hon. Mr. Stanley Dodwell, who made a strong speech against the proposed enactment. We were distinctly told by His Excellency the Governor at that time that the object of the Bill was not to stop drinking, and, failing that, there was no justification whatever for passing the law. It was essentially, if there was any justification for it, a war measure. It was part of the D.O.R.A. Act at Home. It was born of a desire, perhaps a sentimental desire, to share in the sacrifices we all shared in at Home, and, through the sacrifices, perhaps contribute more largely to war charities which existed in this Colony, and to national needs. But honourable members of the Council and your Excellency, through having perused the records of this Colony since that time, will agree, I think, that in no part of the Empire were war charities more substantially and fully supported than in this Colony, and that no part of the world, so far as the British Empire goes, and certainly not here, could have an accusation of excessive drinking be made. There was no justification at all for passing the Ordinance. If it was a war measure there is the more reason for repealing it at the present moment, because the justification for it, if there was any, no longer obtains. It was distinctly unfair in its results, because it discriminated between the man in the street and the man in the Club. The very people against whom, I understand, the Ordinance was mainly levelled were able immediately to transfer their support, if they needed to do so and wished to do so, to any one of the many clubs, and obtain whatever credit they wished. Therefore, I submit that to the man in the street it was grossly unfair and a piece of discriminatory legislation, and I submit further that it was impracticable in its operation and is to-day. It is an absurdity that in a Colony like this to-day you should be able to dine in comfort in one room and that, either because the room is hot or that you do not particularly like the man sitting next to you, you desire to have a cup of coffee in the lounge in the immediate precincts of your pass from the possibility of being an honest law-abiding citizen to that of a law-breaking citizen, with criminal responsibilities both to the Hotel and yourself. I submit that that ought not to be.

Hotel's System Defended.

The charge has more than once been levelled at the Hotel—I am speaking as a Director and am answering the charge—that the Hotel system has unwisely encouraged expenditure on the part of the junior. Now, Sir, I wish to categorically state that not only has the Hotel not suffered as a matter of actual revenue from the enactment of this Ordinance, and therefore from that point of view it is unnecessary to repeal, but, further than that, it positively and absolutely refuses to give credit of more than \$25 to any junior of any accredited firm in this place. Therefore, I do not think it can be justly accused in these circumstances of encouraging undue credit and therefore encouraging undue expenditure of money. I submit that the law as it at present stands it is impossible to carry out the law without placing the guest of any hotel in this Colony in jeopardy of unconsciously breaking this Ordinance, and the Hotel also for accepting a chit. It is a reasonable thing that any hotel in the place should be authorised to accept a chit which is really a carry over from a dinner chit, and there should be no breaking of the law in consequence of that. For this reason I second the motion of my honourable friend, the Senior Unofficial Member, and I feel that your Excellency in regard to this legislation will not go so far as to use the Official majority. I suggest that if your Excellency is unable to accept the whole of this resolution, you will, at any rate, consider the possibility of amending the Ordinance so that it covers the points I have raised and refers only to the public bars of hotels, which will make the practice more workable. It is, as I think your Excellency will admit, the sincere desire

of the hotel I happen to be a Director of, to fulfil the law; and I think they have proved it, but I know that, under the present law, it is almost impossible to do so.

Colonial Secretary's Youthful Chit.

The Colonial Secretary: As late as an hour ago, Sir, I had not the intention of speaking on this motion. I do so with some diffidence and with no overbearing conviction. But I have had considerable experience of the working of the chit system and perhaps I am in a position to sound a word of warning as to the possible results. I have been looking up the report of the Council, at which I was present, when Mr. Shewan said: "I cannot compare myself with the Hon. Mr. Dodwell and the Hon. Mr. Pollock most things but of one thing I know as much as they do, and that is the question of drinking in bars." I do not claim that advantage over the honourable member who has moved this motion, but I do claim to have had a wide experience with this chit system. My first introduction to it was in my undergraduate days in Oxford when I preferred 2s. 3d. for a tin of Craven tobacco and was met with the request that I should put my money back in my pocket and have it put down in the book. That was when I was eighteen years old. I thought it was

(Continued on page 8.)

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.



NOTICE.

OWNERS and DRIVERS of Motor Vehicles are hereby notified that, on and after the 5th inst., Garden Road from its junction with MacDonnell Road and Robinson Road to its junction with Glenalee will be closed until further notice.
E. D. C. WOLFE,
Captain Superintendent of Police.
Hongkong, 6th September, 1928.

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THE FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the offices of the Company, St. George's Building, Charter House, Victoria, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 18th September, 1928, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ended 30th April, 1928, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 11th September, 1928, until TUESDAY, the 18th September, 1928, both days inclusive.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 6th September, 1928.

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TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG. MATRICULATION, SENIOR LOCAL AND JUNIOR LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above Examinations will begin on MONDAY, November 10th, 1928. Forms of entry and copies of Regulations and Syllabus can be obtained on application to the Registrar. Each Entry form, duly filled in, must reach the Registrar together with the statutory fees on or before the 15th September as follows:—
Matriculation and Senior Local Examinations.....815 H.K. Currency.
Junior Local Examination.....810 H.K. Currency.
Candidates offering more than seven subjects in the Matriculation and Senior Local Examinations, and more than eight in the Junior Local Examination, will be charged an additional fee of \$1. for each subject so offered.
The following Scholarships and Prizes, further particulars of which can be obtained from the Registrar, will be awarded on the results of the Matriculation Examination:—
(1) Two King Edward VII Scholarships of the value of £400 per annum open to British subjects only.
(2) One President of China Scholarship of the value of \$400 per annum open to Chinese subjects only.
(3) One Hongkong Government Scholarship of the value of \$1,000 per annum, open to Candidates from all Hongkong Schools for Boys.
(4) One Hongkong Government Scholarship of the value of \$1,000 per annum, open to Candidates from all Hongkong Schools for Girls.
(5) Four Montarais French Prizes, two of \$50 and two of \$25.
Bound Copies of Examination Papers, set at past Examinations, can be obtained from the Registrar, Price \$1.00 per set.
JOHN T. HOLMAN,
Acting Registrar.
Hongkong, 6th September, 1928.

CHINA COAST OFFICERS GUILD. MARINE ENGINEERS' GUILD OF CHINA.

Combined Meeting of Members will be held at the Guild's Office, Sailors' Home, on SUNDAY 9TH SEPTEMBER 1928 at 10 o'clock a.m. SHARP. To consider the draft of Proposed Piracy Regulations.
T. T. LAURENSEN, C.M.O.G.
W. J. STOKES, M.C.O.G.
Branch Secretaries.
Hongkong, 7th September, 1928.

TO SECRETARIES OF CLUBS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

ALL preliminary notices of forthcoming meetings, lectures and entertainments, sent for insertion in the news columns of the *China Mail*, are charged for at the rate of \$1 each, (as announced in May and June of 1922) providing that they do not occupy more than four lines. In future if this space is exceeded they will be placed in the advertising columns at the prevailing rates.

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and brain power. Thus it is that
those who take HORLICK'S are
marked by their cheerfulness and
quick grasping faculties, which
enable them to overcome the strain
of every day life. Made instantly
by the addition of hot or cold water.
Of all Chemists and Stores.

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FROM HONGKONG BY DIRECT ROUTE.

U.S.S.B. "West Chopaka".....Due Hongkong 14th September

U.S.S.B. "West Carmona".....Due Hongkong 30th September

CARGO ACCEPTED FOR TRANSHIPMENT AT SAN FRANCISCO TO WEEKLY
SAILINGS FOR ATLANTIC SEABOARD PORTS. THROUGH BILLS OF
LADING ISSUED TO U.S. AND CANADIAN OVERLAND POINT.

TO MANILA AND P. I. PORTS.

U.S.S.B. "West Carmona".....Due Hongkong 11th September

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THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO ALL PORTS NOT SERVED.

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U.S.S.B. s.s. "West Coast" 5th Sept.

U.S.S.B. s.s. "Hannawa" 11th Sept.

U.S.S.B. s.s. "Wawala" 15th Sept.

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HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE

OUTWARD from Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam and Antwerp.
M.V. "HAYLAND".....arrive Hongkong about 10th September.
M.V. "ERMLAND".....arrive Hongkong about 14th October.
S.S. "PREUSSEN".....arrive Hongkong about 14th November.
HOMEWARD for Hongkong, Hamburg via Philippine Islands.
S.S. "OLDENBURG".....leaving Hongkong about 14th October.
M.V. "ERMLAND".....leaving Hongkong about 14th November.

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NOTICE TO SHIPPERS AND PASSENGERS.

VESSELS DUE

FROM BANGKOK.

Sept. 14.—E. A. Banks.

21.—E. A. B. tang.

FROM JAPAN.

Sept. 10.—J. C. J. L. Tjillow.

FROM SINGAPORE.

Sept. 29.—U.S.S.B. West Cactus.

11.—U.S.S.B. West Cactus.

FROM MANILA.

Sept. 29.—U.S.S.B. West Cactus.

11.—U.S.S.B. West Cactus.

FROM SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE

Sept. 10.—E. A. Banks.

21.—E. A. Banks.

Nov. 5.—E. A. Banks.

Dec. 10.—E. A. Banks.

Jan. 7.—E. A. Banks.

FROM CALCUTTA.

Sept. 9.—B. I. Janes.

FROM BOMBAY.

Sept. 13.—N. Y. K. Sado Maru.

FROM VANCOUVER.

Sept. 10.—C. P. S. Empress of Canada.

14.—B. F. Philoctetes.

Oct. 3.—B. F. Philoctetes.

23.—B. F. Philoctetes.

Nov. 23.—B. F. Philoctetes.

Dec. 13.—B. F. Philoctetes.

Jan. 10.—B. F. Philoctetes.

30.—B. F. Philoctetes.

FROM PORTLAND.

Sept. 11.—U.S.S.B. Hannawa.

18.—U.S.S.B. Hannawa.

FROM LOS ANGELES AND

SAN FRANCISCO.

Sept. 14.—U.S.S.B. West Chopaka.

30.—U.S.S.B. West Chopaka.

FROM SEATTLE.

Sept. 8.—A. O. J. Pres. Madison.

10.—O. E. S. Empress of Canada.</

TYPHOON DAMAGE

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TIMBER WORK
SEE THAT IT IS PROPERLY
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HOTEL DRINK CHITS.

(Continued from page 5.)

most generous of him to let me put it down. I let him put down more items, with the result that, later on, I found I had very heavy bills, which I could not possibly have met if I had tried to pay each as I went along. Later when I came to this Colony, I had further experience. We were all very impetuous in those days and by the 15th of the month we had not any cash at all. We then proceeded to look round for some favoured friend who had \$10 to lend and some of us, I am afraid, got to know the firms' proprietors, with the result that one or two men went out. They were unable to meet their debts and had to leave the Colony. This was undoubtedly due to the chit system generally, the signing of credit for anything and everything, and it seems to me that unless some good ground can be put forward as to why this Ordinance is bad, there is not sufficient reason for interfering with it. The Hotels apparently are the protagonists in asking for its repeal. Why? Why should they object to receiving cash? If you go to the Travelers or the Kitz in London do they ask you to sign chits for your drinks, or do they here, when you go to pay your bill, say "Please pay the cheque next quarter"? Why should they object in this case? One argument put forward was the difficulty in connection with the "boys". That is got over in other parts of the world and what can be done in other hotels can be done in Hongkong. The mere fact that it is urged that this cash payment should not be compulsory points to the conclusion that the sale of drink must be larger under the credit than under the cash system, and so, Sir, as I understand you, are giving members of the Council permission to vote as they wish on this question. As a matter of personal opinion, I prepare to vote against it.

His Excellency's Opinion.

H.E. The Governor said: The matter, as the hon. member of the motion has said, is one of internal management of the hotel and its clients and I consider that it is one in which two opinions are possible. I think that we do not wish to go beyond the general view of the community, and I, therefore, ask every member of the Council to vote in accordance with his own proper judgment in the matter. But I should like to detain the Council for a few minutes in expressing my personal views of what the proper judgment in such a case should be. I am not sure that if we were starting with a clear field I should have proposed putting such a clause into the law; but the clause there. It certainly has done no harm. I have searched with open eyes and listened with an open mind to every shadow of reason put forward for repealing it. My eye falls on the remark of Mr. Shewan:

"I was merely trying to point out that the arguments of Mr. Dodwell and Mr. Pollock are very bad indeed and require the support of two solicitors in this Colony to help them out." Substitute Mr. Holyoak for Mr. Dodwell, who was representing him at the moment, I take leave to subscribe to the sentiments of Mr. Shewan. We have not heard the semblance of real argument. You talk about inconvenience. What is the inconvenience in carrying about a certain number of notes or a certain amount of coin in your pocket? We all had to do it in England, and it is much more inconvenient to do it here because the coins are larger. Mr. Pollock painted a terrible picture of a gentleman who was giving a party previous to going to a theatre and finds himself a criminal because he has wandered from the dining room to the lounge and desires to drink brandy with his coffee. I suggest to the hon. member that there is an alternative course, and that is that he can take the brandy in his coffee into the lounge without paying for it. We do exactly the same in England. I don't know of any hotel in any part of the world, except perhaps in Hongkong, which would accept chits in payment from persons who are not resident in the hotel. I confess I have signed chits myself in Eastern hotels—but that was because I had forgotten to

bring my money with me. The argument that persons who are prevented from drinking in hotels will drink more than is good for them in the Clubs is not a sound one. Mr. Shewan again says:

"The argument that a person will leave hotels and go to clubs for drink is all nonsense. The men who frequent the bars of hotels are not the men who belong to the clubs at all." If that is so the persons who are affected are not the members of clubs, and even if the theory was a correct one, which Mr. Shewan says he thinks it is not, I think a club may be trusted to see that its members do not habitually imbibe more than is good for them. I question, with all respect to the Directors of the Hotel Company, whether the Hotel has quite the same interest in this matter as a club, and I cannot avoid feeling that the reason why the Hotel is anxious for the repeal of this Ordinance is because they think that people will drink more if they can sign chits than if they have to pay cash. Personally I am absolutely certain it is the case.

Do We Drink Too Much? I confess I should like to see the chit system abolished altogether. I should like to say that I agree with Sir Henry May that the policy is altogether thoroughly bad. As Hon. Members are aware, I am not a teetotaler, and do not wish to persuade others to be, but I do not hesitate to say that I think the average man drinks a great deal more than he really needs, and he would certainly drink less if he had on each occasion when he was standing drinks at the club or bar to produce cash. My own feeling is that I always feel somewhat reluctant to take a drink when I see that the man has to produce the money for it out of his own pocket, but, on the other hand, if I see a person signing for it, it leaves me cold. When one hears the favourite American phrase "May I buy you a drink?" that puts it at once on a cold basis, which makes one inclined to say "No." In the other case where you go into a club, call the "boy" to take orders and sign a chit, there is no such feeling of modesty.

I started life in the East rather later than Mr. Fletcher and I cannot say that I was ever in the unfortunate financial position he referred to, but I have had a good deal to do with young men in the public service and mercantile community and I have seen many a good man go wrong because of the chit system. I think that even if a man is not spending or drinking too much it is extremely unsatisfactory of running up bills knowing what his position should be. It is important for him to know more or less how he stands, and I think the general extension of credit for anything is bad, and more especially so if it is bad in the case of drink. The Hon. Mr. Holyoak informs us that the Hongkong Hotel rigidly restricts its credit in the case of the younger members of firms here, but he does not, I think, conceive that that does not help his argument. If it is interference with the liberty of the subject to ask a taitan to pay cash for his liquor after dinner is it not equally interference with the liberty of the subject to restrict the employee's credit to \$25. And what happens when the employee has reached the limit of his credit? He either goes without drink or he has to pay for it. If he pays cash for it, why cannot he pay cash all along instead of previously running up a debt? I have glanced through the solicitors' letters which appear in *Hansard* in 1917 to find good reasons for their objection to the taking of cash. All I can find is some suggestion that it is difficult to control their servants. "We would point out that not only will our clients' revenue considerably decrease but their expenses will be much greater owing to the necessity—first of servants to pay higher salaries to all servants employed in the Hotel, who under the provisions of the proposed Bill would be in the position of receiving cash payments, and, secondly, of having to obtain guarantees as to the integrity of such servants." Well, gentlemen, we are used to seeing many *ex parte* statements made in lawyers' letters, but I confess I have seldom seen a document which contained such an absolutely idiotic statement as that. Are the Chinese, I may ask, a less honest race than any other in the world? The servants take cash

already and all the law requires is that they should take a little more cash.

The Public Pays.

Then there is another point. I have been advancing this argument on moral grounds, but there is the financial argument. If the practice of the signing of chits is encouraged, your drinks will cost you more or the prices will not be reduced as they should. It is perfectly obvious that when drinks are signed for largely and widely, up to the figure of \$25 by juniors and up to any figure by other people, there must be a fairly considerable amount of bad debts. Do you suppose, gentlemen, the Hongkong Hotel bears those bad debts? It does not. You and I and the people who pay cash, or cash their chits pay for it in higher prices. Even if they are not bad debts the Hotel is out of this money for an appreciable length of time—amounting at least—and there is loss of interest on the money which has to be made up. How is it made up? It is made up from our pockets. Both economically and morally, the system is unsound, and I trust, gentlemen, to carry you with me.

Hon. Mr. Pollock: I have a right to reply, but I would ask you: Excellency to allow the Hon. Mr. Holyoak to reply instead.

H.E. The Governor Certainly.

Mr. Holyoak's Reply.

Hon. Mr. Holyoak: The main point of my argument, Sir, was referred to the first argument I advanced, that this Ordinance is unjust in the sense that it distinctly penalises one section of the community against the rest. I am entirely with you that if the chit system as a whole could be abolished it would be a good thing for the Colony, but to legislate for one particular section of the community and not for another is distinctly unjust. Nothing that has been said or may be said can controvert that. The argument you used, Sir, as to the large profit on drinks, would be equally true, and is true, of any club in the Colony. The credit system has existed, as long as the Colony has existed, and it will not be abolished by any piece of legislation such as this. You cannot make moral order by law or the enactment of Hongkong Ordinances, neither will you make them give up signing chits. The Chinese shops offer a much larger credit than can be obtained in hotels. It is mainly on the ground that it is a discrimination between the man in the street and the members of clubs that, even if I were not a member of the Board of Directors, I would protest against this piece of discriminating legislation. It does discriminate between the man who can go into an hotel and can obtain credit if the hotel company will give it to him and the man who wanders into an adjacent club and sign for drinks to any amount until the club says his credit is exhausted and can no longer be allowed.

Hon. Mr. A. R. Lowe: I happen to be a Director of the Hongkong Hotel.

His Excellency was understood to say that the hon. member would be out of order in speaking at that stage.

On a show of hands His Excellency said "I think the 'Noes' have it."

This being challenged a vote was taken with the following result:

For the Motion: Hon. Mr. Lowe, Hon. Mr. Lang, Hon. Mr. Chan Siu-ki, Hon. Mr. Kotewall, Hon. Mr. Holyoak, and Hon. Mr. Pollock—6 votes.

Against: The Director of Public Works, the Director of Education, the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, the Colonial Treasurer, the Attorney-General and the Colonial Secretary—7 votes.

The motion was therefore defeated.

H.E. The Governor: I should like if I may, to take this opportunity to say that if the Hon. Mr. Holyoak will make any suggestions which will remove the inconveniences of which the Hotel complains while at the same time not opening the door too wide to the extension of the chit system I shall be very happy to discuss the matter with him.

Hon. Mr. Holyoak: I am quite sure, Sir, the Hotel has no desire to evade the law, and it asks for the support of the Council in their attempts not to do so.

Hon. Mr. Lowe: Sir, may I, under rule 32, give notice of my intention to lay upon the table a statement of the grounds of my dissent at the next Council meeting?

H.E. The Governor: Will you, if possible, supply it to the Clerk of Councils before the next Council meeting?

The Daimler Airway has received permission from Germany to increase its service between London and Berlin, which will allow of four through machines in each direction every week instead of two, as at present.

ROXOR
The Expert Advertisers & Bill Poster,
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WEATHER REPORT.

September 7d 11h 30m—Warning to Hongkong Coast Ports, &c.:—Depression or typhoon in Lat 21 N Long 148 E, direction unknown position uncertain.

September 7d 11h 30m—Pressure is highest over N.E. China. It has decreased slightly over Formosa, N. Luzon and Borneo. It has increased slightly over N. Indo-China.

A depression lies over Siam. There appears to be a typhoon about 400 miles to the East of the Bashi Channel. But this position and the direction of motion are uncertain.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.0 inch. Total since January 1st, 78.6 inches, against an average of 64.8 inches. Forecast for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. on 8th Sept. 8, 1934.

1—Formosa Channel, W. or variable winds light to moderate; fine.
2—South China Sea, W. or variable winds light to moderate; fine.
3—Canton Sea, W. or variable winds light to moderate; fine.
4—South China Sea, W. or variable winds light to moderate; fine.
5—South China Sea, W. or variable winds light to moderate; fine.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY, HONGKONG.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

SEPTEMBER 7, 1934.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Direction.	Wind.
Victoria Peak	5.30	29.73	72.0	88	W	1
Victoria Peak	6.30	29.73	72.0	88	W	1
Victoria Peak	7.30	29.73	72.0	88	W	1
Victoria Peak	8.30	29.73	72.0	88	W	1
Victoria Peak	9.30	29.73	72.0	88	W	1
Victoria Peak	10.30	29.73	72.0	88	W	1
Victoria Peak	11.30	29.73	72.0	88	W	1
Victoria Peak	12.30	29.73	72.0	88	W	1
Victoria Peak	13.30	29.73	72.0	88	W	1
Victoria Peak	14.30	29.73	72.0	88	W	1
Victoria Peak	15.30	29.73	72.0	88	W	1
Victoria Peak	16.30	29.73	72.0	88	W	1
Victoria Peak	17.30	29.73	72.0	88	W	1
Victoria Peak	18.30	29.73	72.0	88	W	1
Victoria Peak	19.30	29.73	72.0	88	W	1
Victoria Peak	20.30	29.73	72.0	88	W	1
Victoria Peak	21.30	29.73	72.0	88	W	1
Victoria Peak	22.30	29.73	72.0	88	W	1
Victoria Peak	23.30	29.73	72.0	88	W	1
Victoria Peak	24.30	29.73	72.0	88	W	1

Hongkong Observatory, Sept. 7, 1934.
1. Barometer, reduced to 30 inches, 29.73, on the level of the sea.
2. Thermometer, in the shade in air, 72.0.
3. Thermometer, in proportion of air, 72.0.
4. Direction of Wind, to two points.
5. Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.
6. State of Sky, blue sky, detached cloud, drizzling rain, fog, gloomy, hazy, lightning, or severe passing showers, squally, calm, or thunder & lightning with rain.
7. Rain in inches tenths and hundredths.

HONGKONG REGISTER.

Previous day at 1 p.m.	Today at 1 p.m.	On date at 1 p.m.
Barometer	29.73	29.73
Temperature	72	72
Humidity	88	87
Direction of Wind	W	W
Force of Wind	3	3
Weather	b, c, d	b, c, d
Rain	0.00	0.00

Highest open air temperature on the 11th-24 lowest open air temperature on the 11th-24
T. F. CHARTER, Director.

Hongkong Observatory, Sept. 7, 1934.

HONGKONG TIME SIGNALS.

The Time Ball on Kowloon Signal Hill is dropped daily at 10 a.m. and 4 p.m., except on Saturdays when it is dropped at 10 a.m. and 1 p.m., and on Sundays and Holidays when it is dropped at 10 a.m.

The Ball is hoisted half past at 5.50 minutes and full past at the 57th minute. Should the ball fail to drop at the correct time it will be lowered at 1 minutes past the hour and the ordinary routine repeated at the following hour if possible.

Should the Time Ball be out of order the above routine will be carried out with the flag "Z" on the Storm Signal mast.

Time Signals are also given at night by means of three white lamps mounted vertically on the Observatory whole mast.

From 8.55 to 9.00 p.m. the lamps, extinguished momentarily at the over seconds, except at the 2nd, 3rd, 5th, 8th, and 9th of each minute.

The hours refer to Hongkong Standard time 9 hours East of Greenwich.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

YESTERDAY AFTERNOON'S BUSINESS.

At yesterday's meeting of the Legislative Council, after the *China Mail* had gone to press, the first readings of a Bill to provide for the incorporation of the Trustees of the War Memorial Nursing Home and a Bill to prevent certain fraudulent transfers of businesses were carried.

The Bills to consolidate and amend the law relating to vaccination, authorise the publication of an edition of the Ordinances of the Colony, and the supplementary appropriation to defray the charges of the year 1922 were all passed.

The Council afterwards adjourned to September 20.

VOTES APPROVED.

The following financial recommendations by H.E. the Governor were considered at a meeting of the Finance Committee afterwards held, the Colonial Secretary presiding.

\$50,000 in aid of the vote Imports and Exports Department, Other Charges, Opium, Packing Expenses.

The Chairman: The vote is \$12,000 for opium pots. The trouble in South China has sent up the price very considerably and this vote is solely on that account.

The vote was approved.

\$3,000 in aid of the vote Fire Brigade, Other Charges, Hose.

The Chairman: The vote is \$12,000 but they have ordered rubber lined hose, which has a longer life, and exchange is less, also, than when the estimate was framed.

The vote was approved.

SHROFF SHUFFLE.

HARD LABOUR.

The Motor Car Drivers' Association, through Mr. G. H. Lyson, prosecuted a shroff formerly in their employ for embezzling \$320.

Mr. Lyson stated that the association was to promote the welfare of local chauffeurs. Defendant received a salary of \$30 per month and was responsible to an accountant. In December last, a deficiency of \$32.61 was noticed and the shroff left without notice in May.

Defendant's reply was that he only spent about \$20 or \$30 of the funds. As this was tantamount to a plea of guilty, His Worship imposed sentence of three months' hard labour.

COMMERCIAL COMMENT.

RICE FOR JAPAN.

PURCHASE IN HONGKONG AND SAIGON.

In addition to the rice purchased by the Chamber of Commerce for relief work in Japan, large lots have been booked up by both Chinese and Japanese merchants evidently for shipment to the devastated areas. It was stated in Nam Pak Hong that Japanese agents are buying freely in Saigon. Medium grades of Saigon rice are in demand on account of the price being lower. Rice importers, however, have not failed to take advantage of the situation as prices have increased by about 50 cents per picul. Quotations for No. 1 Siam and No. 1 Saigon are also higher.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

KRAFT LOAF CHEESE

no rind—no waste—100% Cheese
80 cents per lb.

AUSTRALIAN CHEDDAR

flavour unequalled
80 cents per lb

COULOMMIER

own make
40 cents per pat.

TYRES COMPETITIVE PRICES ALL SIZES IN STOCK TUBES



Your friends who use Royal Cord Tyres can give you some excellent advice on the choice of tyres for your own motor car.

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TRUCK, TRACK, TRAM.

TRUCK VANQUISHED.

An unattended hand-truck was set into motion on being hit by a tram at Connaught Road West last night. It rolled across the road, over the praya wall and fell into a sampan, injuring a woman. An Indian constable went to the woman's aid and pushed the truck into the harbour where it was recovered this morning. The woman is now in hospital.

This unusual account was related by Inspector Furden in Mr. C. D. Melbourne's court this morning when the driver was charged with causing an obstruction to the tram. It was explained that the driver had gone to fetch a lamp and had left his vehicle clear of the rails but not sufficiently out of the way so as not to foul a tram. It appears that the truck was hit without being noticed by the motor-man and Mr. Hummond of the Tramway Co. stated in court that no damage had been caused to the tram.

His Worship admonished the driver as to the consequences of

MURDER?

STRANGE SHOOTING CASE.

The Chinese who received a carbine wound above his left knee in Des Vaux Road West on Wednesday night, died in hospital yesterday after his leg had been amputated. This morning, the Indian guard who is alleged to have fired the round was charged with murder before Mr. J. R. Wood, Detective Inspector Barker prosecuting. His Worship remanded the case till tomorrow on the application of the police for the Crown Solicitor to appear.

For stowing away on the s.s. "West Keats" one month's hard labour was meted out to Antony Miskik (27), a native of Poland but naturalised in America. He pleaded guilty to having been found in the fore-cabin of the vessel on sailing from Shanghai.

his neglect and discharged him with a caution as this was his first offence.



Motor Car Storing, washing and cleaning in this, our new concrete Main Garage and Service Station, Wong Nei Chong Road (Happy Valley), upper end of Race Course.

PER MONTH \$20

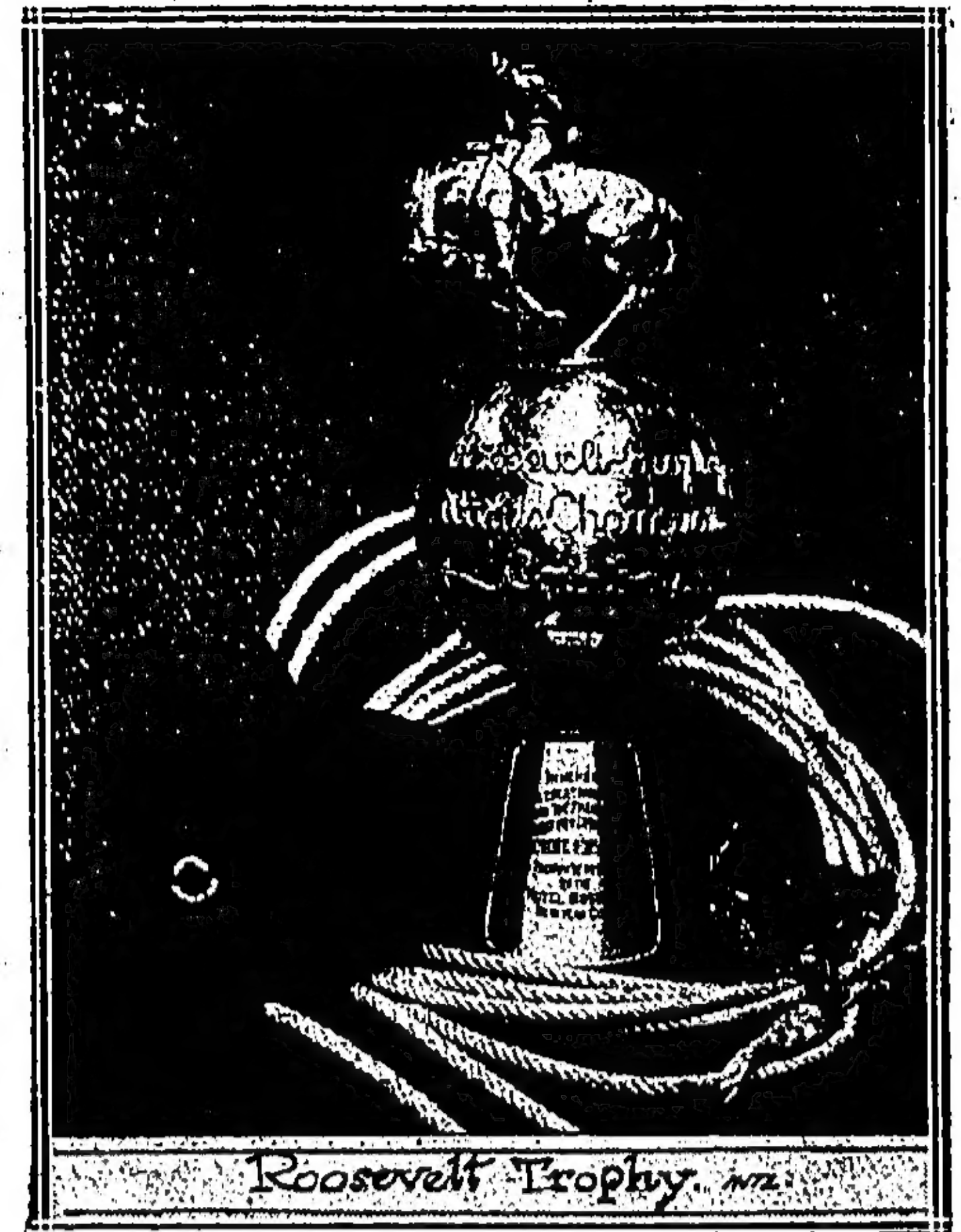
THE DRAGON MOTOR CAR COMPANY, LTD.
Main Garage and Service Station Telephone Central 483 or 3850.



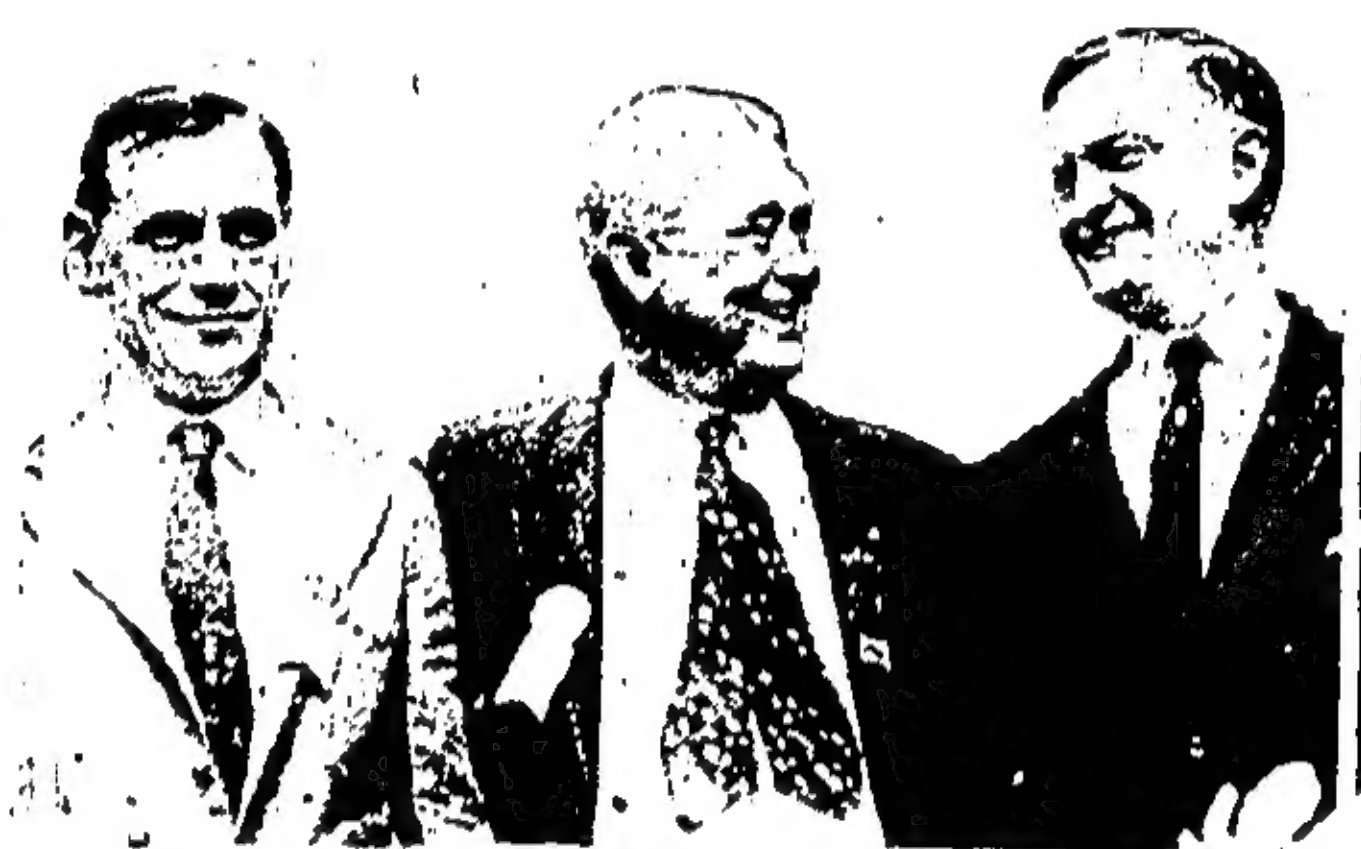
Miss Petrona La Rosa, may be the goal toward which Luis Angel Firpo, "Wild Bull of the Pampas," is aiming in his fighting career. She went to school with the great South American fighter and was his childhood sweetheart. It is admitted that a quarrel with the fighter led to her coming to America, and it is rumored it was only then he decided to follow.



On July 24, Benny Leonard, the light-weight champion of the world, retained his title at the Yankee Stadium, New York by beating Lew Tendler. Leonard had the best of the fight throughout and won on points.



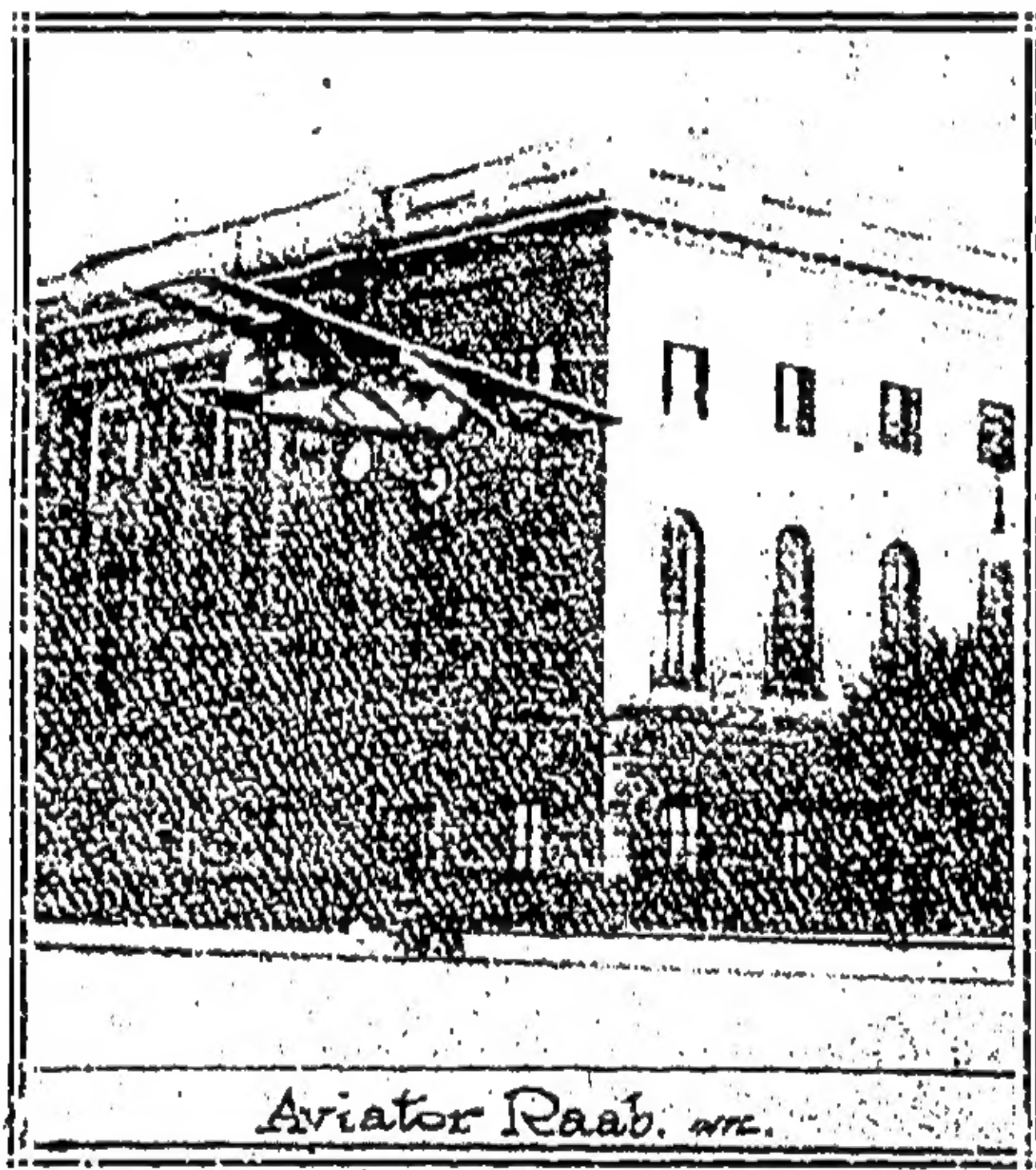
Above is shown the Roosevelt Trophy, designed by Eyre Powell, the sculptured equestrian figure being done by George T. Brewster. The trophy, which was made in Salt Lake City, will be competed for at the annual Cheyenne (Wyo.) Frontier Day and the famous Pendleton Roundup later in the Summer. The champion All-Around Cowboy will receive the prize.



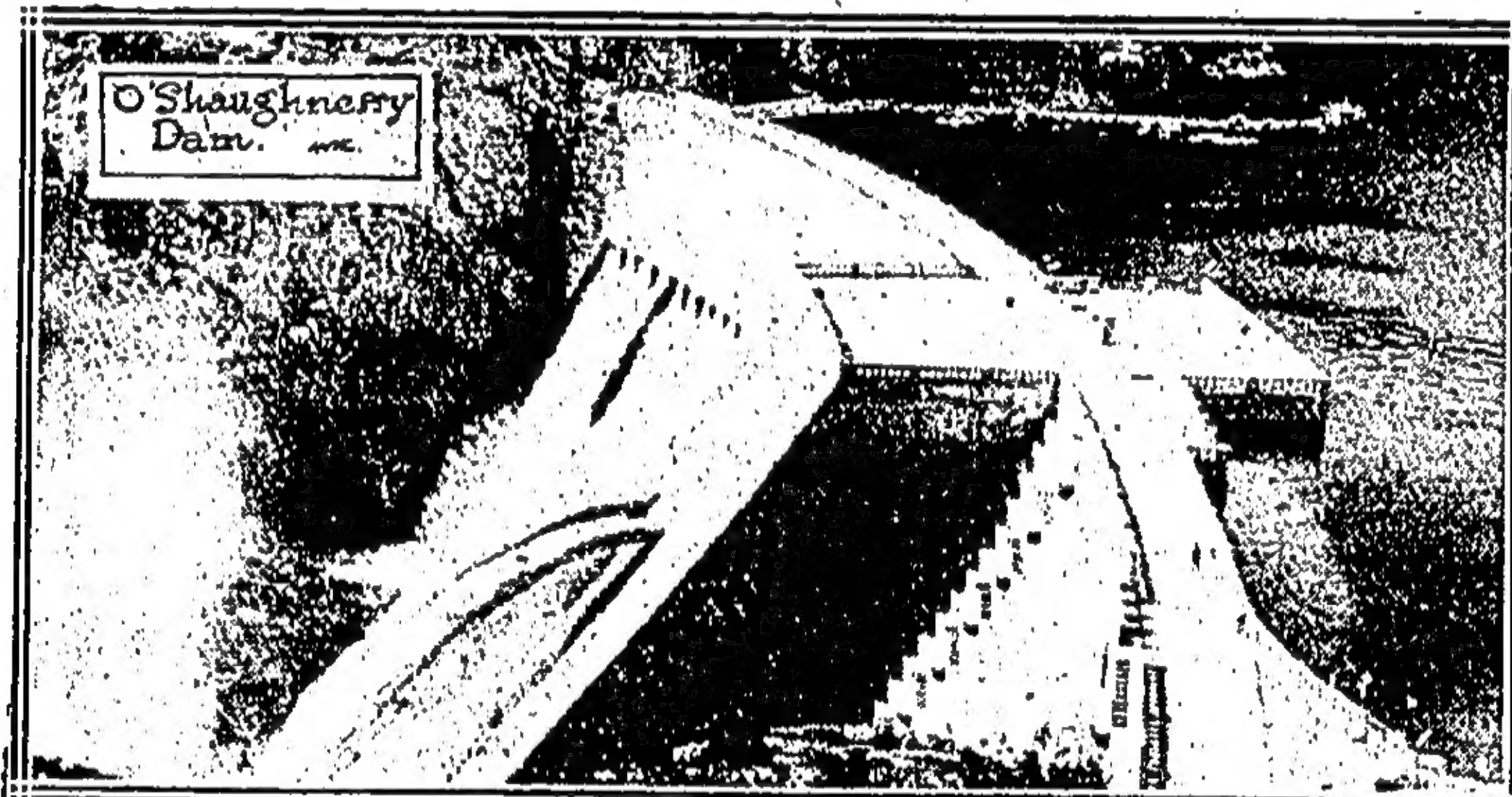
The annual convention and election of officers of the Brotherhood of the Protective Order of Elks, was held in Atlanta, Ga. A great pageant and parade preceded the regular order of business. James G. McFarland, of South Dakota, nominated by Governor W. H. McFarland, of that State, was elected Grand Exalted Ruler. Colonel V. P. Andrews, of Atlanta, Ga., was in charge of the Elks' great parade.



This is the world's fastest electric train. It operates between Chicago and Aurora, on the tracks of the Aurora & Elgin Electric Railway. The cars, which were built by the Pullman Company, have a speed of 65 miles an hour.



Aviator Tony Raab, an intrepid flier, created a sensation when he flew his aeroplane through the streets of Berlin and landed before the University of Berlin, taking off again without injury.



The O'Shaughnessy Dam has been completed, making an immense lake out of the Hetch-Hetchy Valley to supply water to San Francisco. The dam cost \$6,000,000, and more than \$30,000,000 will be spent to pipe the water to the Golden Gate. The dam is 600 feet long and 140 feet wide at its base. The lake formed by the dam will hold back 66,000,000,000 gallons of water. Owing to its almost inaccessible location in the Sierras it has taken six years to build the dam.



Thousands of Near East refugees who have reached Athens, Greece, have no homes, and many of them have taken up their abode in the once fashionable Municipal Theatre. Every box houses one or more families of the refugees. The people eat, sleep, cook and even do their family washing in the boxes. Each "apartment" is separated by a blanket, or some non-transparent cloth.

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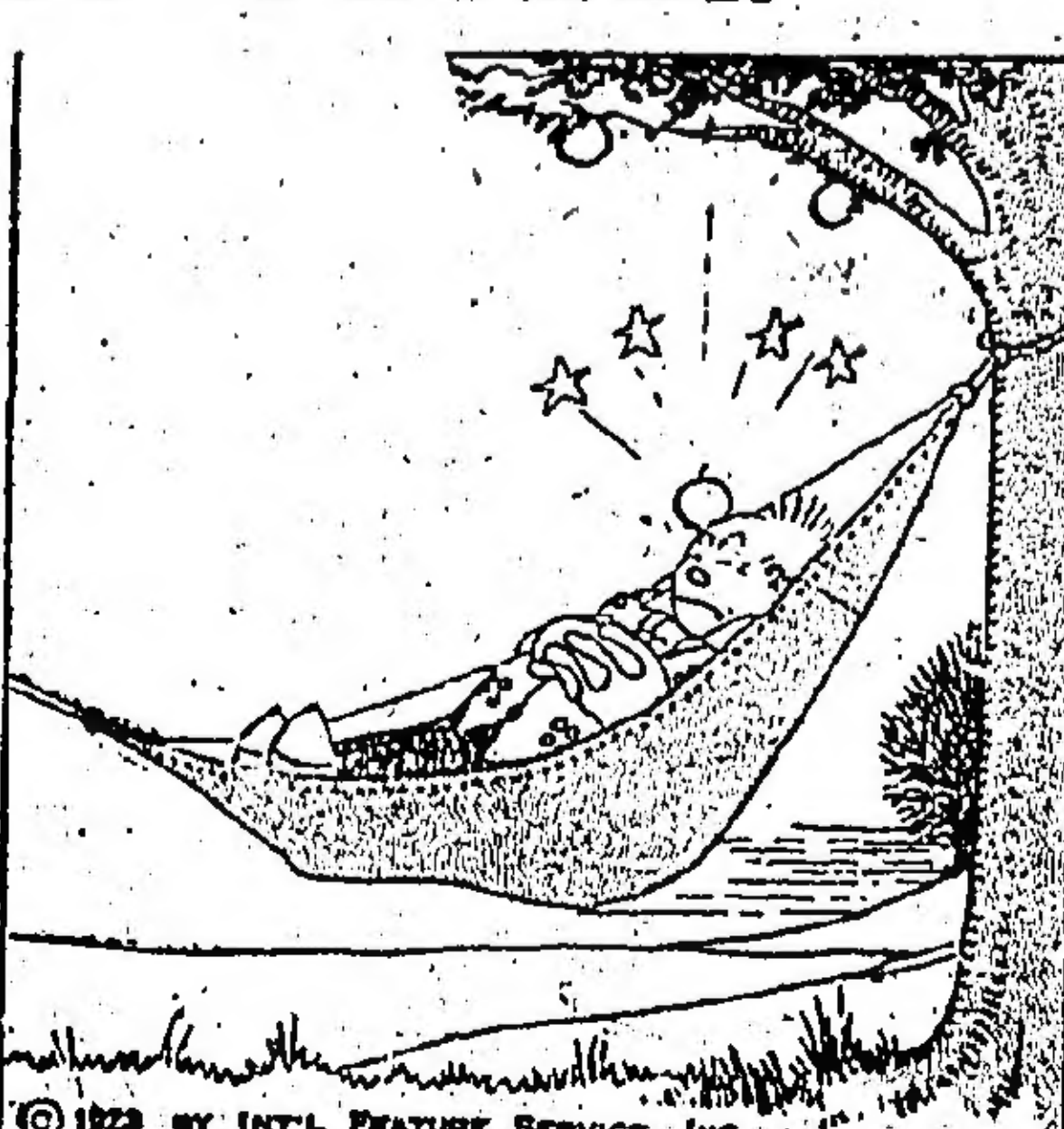
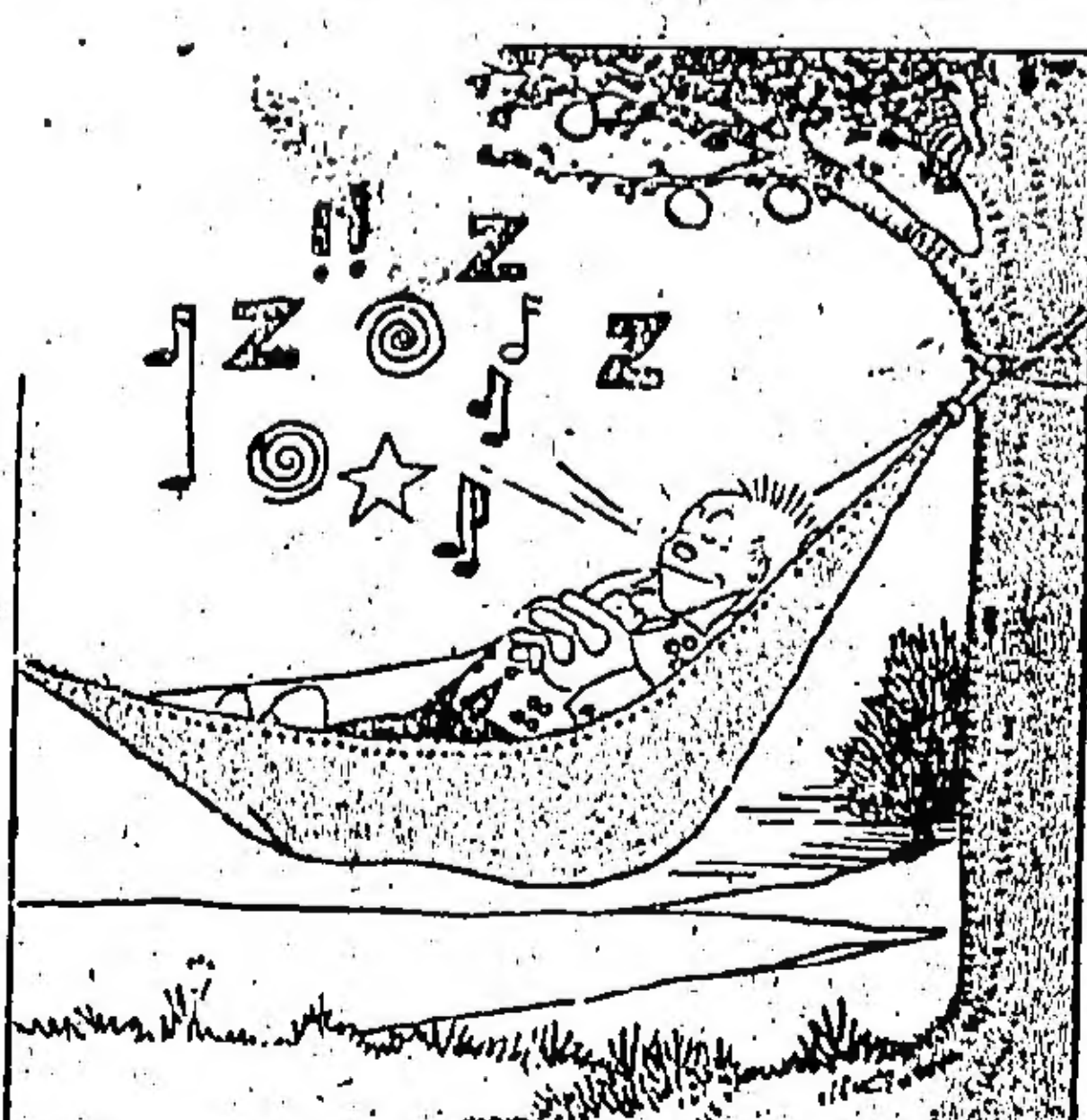
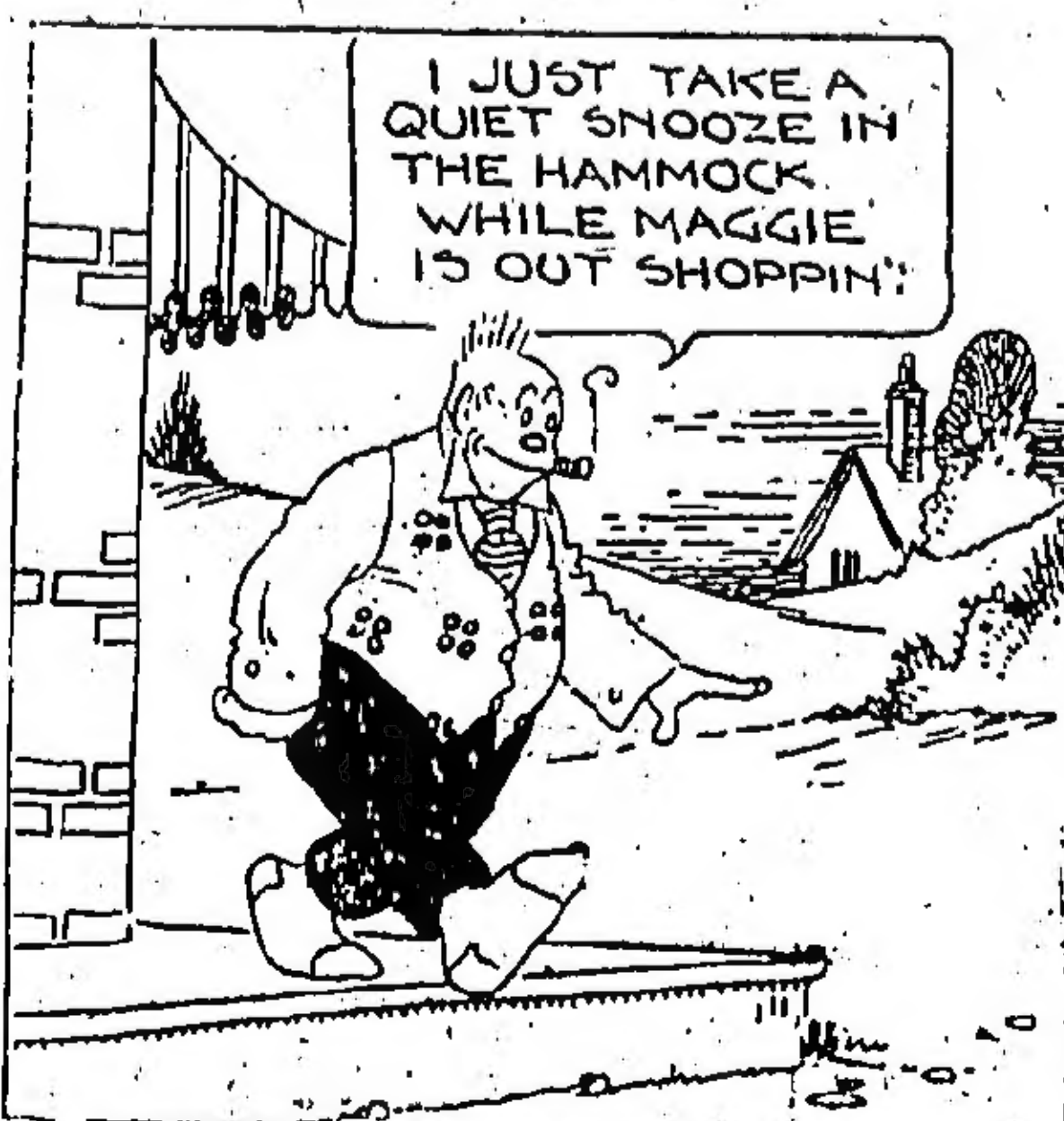
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